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BOTH SIDES
of
100 PUBLIC QUESTIONS
BRIEFLY DEBATED



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Both Sides
of
100 Public Questions
Briefly Debated

With Affirmative and Negative References

BY

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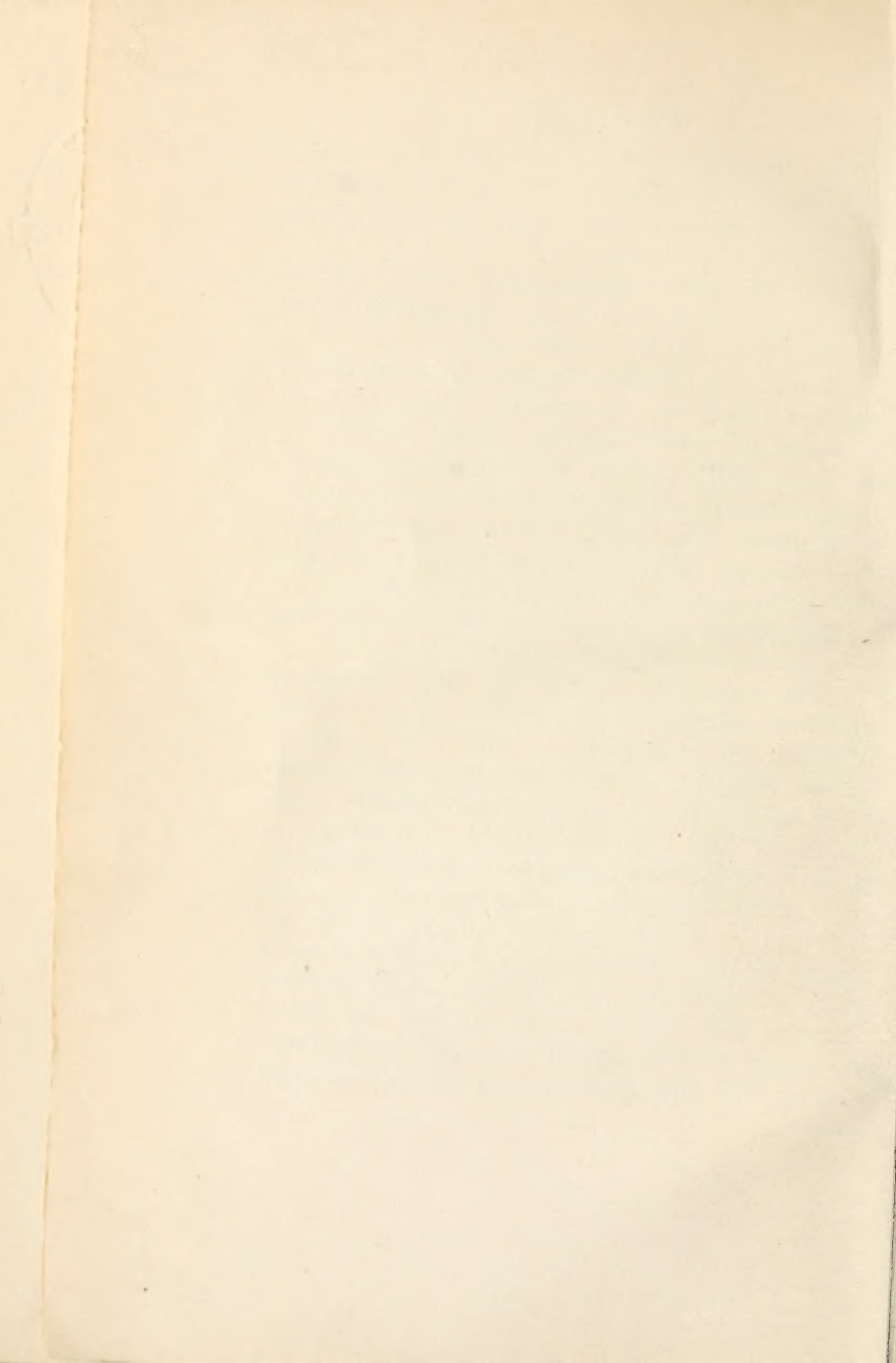
PREFACE.

This volume is intended as a handbook for school and college debaters, and for all those interested in literary or debating societies. Its main features may be briefly stated as follows:—

1. The one hundred questions for debate are all on present-day subjects and, for the most part, have been tried out by the authors in class work.

2. Under each question are given the main lines of argument, affirmative and negative. These arguments are stated in distinct, concise propositions (usually four each) which cover the issues in the question, and which, if proved, will establish the case on the one side or the other. The detailed proof of each proposition is left for the individual debater to work out, since elaborate briefs are apt to confuse rather than aid the average student, and a detailed outline does not leave room for desired original treatment.

3. The arguments on each side are followed by references, selected for the definite purpose of substantiating the propositions as stated. Only a few of the best references are given, and these will be found amply sufficient for the average student debater. Those desiring to read more exhaustively on a subject, as in the case of an intercollegiate or interscholastic debate, will of course consult other reference lists, such as *Poole's Index* and *The Reader's Guide*. But for the general use for which this book is intended a multiplicity of references, it is believed, would be more confusing than helpful, and it has been the aim of the authors to make careful selections, chosen with a view of their direct bearing upon the outlined arguments.



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ONE HUNDRED PUBLIC QUESTIONS BRIEFLY DEBATED

QUESTION I.

Resolved, That labor organizations promote the best interests of the working man.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. It is only by controlling their interests through organization that the working men can protect themselves against the exactions and greed of the capitalists.

II. The labor organization is to the working man in a business way what the lodge is in a social way. It cares for him and his family in as just a legitimate and adequate a way as does the lodge.

III. The formation of labor organizations, more than any other thing, has fostered the study of economic problems by the working man.

IV. Labor organizations have averted more strikes than any other thing possibly could, because the organizations are all in favor of sympathetic strikes, and the executive committee will consider thoroughly every application to strike before permitting it.

Affirmative References.

Nicholas Paine, *A Dividend to Labor*. James Bronsen Reynolds, *Benefit of Labor Unions*. *American Federationist*, vol. 10, pp. 79-30. *Outlook*, vol. 73, pp. 715-20. *Q. J. Econ.*, vol. 3, p. 403. *Fortnightly Rev.*, vol. 14, p. 717. *National Rev.*, vol. 23, p. 637. *19th Cent.*, vol. 22, pp. 863-98; vol. 59, pp. 483-87. *Pub. Opinion*, vol. 12, p. 317.

Negative Arguments.

I. Labor organizations have been the source of more discontent among the working men than anything else, because they have made it possible for the working man to know just enough to create dissatisfaction.

II. Labor organizations are a detriment to society economically, because they are the source of so many strikes.

III. The tyranny of the officers of labor organizations is a far greater restriction on the

freedom of members than anything they might suffer without any such organization.

IV. It has been through labor organizations that all the anarchistic and extreme socialistic organizations have developed.

Negative References.

William Edward H. Lecky, *Democracy and Liberty*. McClure's, vol. 20, pp. 323-6. World's Work, for November and December, 1912, and January, 1913. Fortnightly Rev., vol. 9, pp. 77, 437. Edinb. Rev., vol. 130, p. 380. Blackwoods Mag., vol. 102, p. 487; vol. 107, p. 554. Pol. Sci. Mo., vol. 8, p. 586; vol. 33, p. 361. Nation, vol. 37, p. 428; vol. 46, p. 190; vol. 59, p. 5. Westm. Rev., vol. 132, p. 581. Spectator, vol. 70, p. 330. Forum, vol. 11, p. 205. Atlantic Mo., vol. 104, p. 469.

QUESTION II.

Resolved, That the formation of a separate political party would be for the best interests of the laboring classes.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The older our country grows and the more we become like Europe, the more our laboring classes are separated from the higher classes.

II. The labor problem is the greatest in the nation at the present time, and as such has a right to representation in a party of its own.

III. The capitalists control one or the other of the great parties in practically every election; if the laboring classes formed themselves into a party, they would force the capitalists into the open.

IV. Laboring men are already consulted and figured on as one of the most powerful forces to be reckoned with at election time.

Affirmative References.

19th Cent., vol. 32, pp. 864-98; vol. 37, p. 1. Pub.

Opin., vol. 12, p. 317; vol. 15, p. 567; vol. 16, pp. 313, 338. National Rev., vol. 23, p. 637. Liv. Age, vol. 249, pp. 778-83. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 22, p. 401-15. Arena, vol. 35, pp. 476-80. Rev. of R's, vol. 33, p. 347-8. Outlook, vol. 91, p. 138.

Negative Arguments.

I. Every election one or the other of the great parties pleads the cause of the laboring classes.

II. The laboring problem is an economic and not a political one.

III. To form a separate laboring man's party would be to inaugurate a cause for a civil war between capital and labor.

IV. The great federations now formed are more potent than any political party could possibly be.

Negative References.

Westm. Rev., vol. 132, p. 581. Pub. Opin., vol. 2, p. 278; vol. 11, p. 352. Spectator, vol. 70, p. 39; vol. 73, pp. 330, 879. Liv. Age, vol. 250, pp. 579-89. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 22, p. 401-15.

QUESTION III.

Resolved, That the Progressive Party deserves the support of the American people.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The times demand a new national party. The issues which formerly divided the Republican and Democratic parties no longer exist.

II. The real division of the American people is that of Conservatives or Reactionaries *versus* Progressives,—the Interests *versus* the People.

III. Neither the Republican nor the Democratic party can be entrusted to carry out the Progressive principles; the old parties are handicapped by machine politicians and mere partisans.

IV. An entirely new party is the best and only means to ensure real and substantial progress in the principles which the Progressive party represents.

Affirmative References.

20th Cent. Mag., vol. 1, pp. 308-25; vol. 2, pp. 44-7.

Outlook, vol. 92, p. 78; vol. 96, pp. 19, 857. Rev. of R's, vol. 46, pp. 131, 197. Hampton's Mag., vol. 28, p. 165. Independent, vol. 70, p. 605. Speech of Senator Norris in U. S. Senate, July, 1912. Speeches of Roosevelt, Beveridge, Garfield, Johnson, etc., presidential campaign of 1912.

Negative Arguments.

I. There is no popular demand for a new party; the agitation comes from a comparatively few disappointed leaders.

II. The movement is a dangerous one in that it will lead to a dictatorship in American politics and government.

III. The evils of which the Progressives complain in the organization of the old parties will not be cured but only made worse by the formation of a third party, for the leaders of the new party are largely disappointed office-seekers and adventurers.

IV. Progressive doctrines will be adopted by one or both of the old parties to the extent that the people demand.

Negative References.

Harpers Weekly, vol. 55, p. 10. Independent, vol. 72, p. 600. Nation, vol. 94, pp. 26, 126; vol. 100, p. 809.

World's Work, vol. 21, p. 14067; vol. 24, p. 363. Speeches of Senators Works and Fall in U. S. Senate, July, 1912. Republican and Democratic campaign books, and speeches of Taft, Wilson, Bryan, etc., presidential campaign of 1912.

QUESTION IV.

Resolved, That our present policy of excluding the Chinese from this country is unjustifiable.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The Chinese should not be discriminated against as they now are. It is un-American, and other classes of immigrants are even less desirable.

II. There is no country making more rapid progress in civilization than is China at the present time. Her religious and governmental ideas are being revolutionized.

III. China will some day be a dangerous foe on account or because of unjust discrimination.

IV. The Chinese are peaceful, honest, desirable citizens, and they are good and cheap laborers.

Affirmative References.

R. M. Smith, *Emigration and Immigration*. Cyc. of Pol. Sci., vol. I, p. 409. Arena, vol. 24, p. 21; vol. 32,

p. 113. *Nation*, vol. 28, p. 145; vol. 56, p. 358; vol. 89, p. 574. *No. Amer. Rev.*, vol. 126, p. 506; vol. 139, p. 256; vol. 174, p. 368; vol. 186, p. 422; vol. 188, p. 918. *Outlook*, vol. 80, p. 614; vol. 81, pp. 952, 1066; vol. 82, pp. 342, 770. *Ind.*, vol. 54, p. 12; vol. 56, p. 947. *Ann. Amer. Acad.*, vol. 36, sup., p. 27.

Negative Arguments.

I. The Chinese are our lowest type of immigrants in that they are malicious, addicted to opium and gambling, and are uneducated.

II. The Chinaman has shown that he does not care to be absorbed in our civilization; that he only cares for our opportunities and money.

III. The Chinaman's manner of living is abhorrent to the American workingman, who is compelled to compete with him in wages; and his religion is contrary to the spirit of Americans.

IV. Our policy in denying citizenship to the Chinese is only placing on them a legitimate restriction.

Negative References.

R. M. Smith, *The Chinese and The Chinese Question*. J. W. Jenks and W. J. Lauck, *The Immigration Problem* (the latest and best treatise of the whole ques-

tion). Bliss, Enc. of Soc. Reform, p. 240. New Inter Enc., vol. 4, p. 541. United States Statutes at Large, vol. 22, p. 58; vol. 23, p. 115; vol. 25, p. 476. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 139, p. 256; vol. 157, p. 59; vol. 183 pp. 15-23. Overland Mo., vol. 7, p. 428. Scribner's, vol. 12, p. 862.

QUESTION V.

Resolved, That the United States should have uniform marriage and divorce laws.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. There is need of handling in a more effective way this problem which is making us notorious among the nations.

II. The confusion arising because of the different laws of the several states makes it easy to obtain a divorce in some place on some ground.

III. The evil is so universal that it should be handled by universal, or Federal laws.

IV. The fact that all divorces and marriages were under Federal law would make them more stable and would eliminate what might be called legal bigamy.

Affirmative References.

Arena, vol. 2, p. 300; vol. 37, pp. 85-6. Atlantic Mo., vol. 61, p. 680. Cent. Mag., vol. 1, p. 411; vol. 59, p.

636. Forum, vol. 2, p. 429; vol. 13, p. 541. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 130, p. 547; vol. 136, p. 305; vol. 150, p. 263; vol. 157, p. 11. Nation, vol. 10, pp. 332, 366, 404; vol. 36, p. 418; vol. 37, p. 408; vol. 56, p. 60.

Negative Arguments.

I. The marriage laws must of necessity be administered by local officials, and the marriage and divorce laws should be under the same jurisdiction.

II. The evil is one which is so personal that it should not be removed to the jurisdiction of the Central Government.

III. The divorce laws of the several states are practically uniform.

IV. The evil does not lie in lack of uniformity but in lax administration of law, and a Federal law would not cure this evil.

Negative References.

Arena, vol. 5, p. 243; vol. 23, p. 88; vol. 29, p. 167; vol. 30, p. 186; vol. 32, p. 291; vol. 33, pp. 142, 262. Independent, vol. 58, p. 215; vol. 61, pp. 465, 1265. Collier's, vol. 46, p. 40. Forum, vol. 3, p. 161; vol. 10, p. 115. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 113, p. 508; vol. 139, p. 234; vol. 144, p. 429; vol. 149, p. 529; vol. 150, p. 110. Rev. of R's, March, 1912, p. 372.

QUESTION VI.

Resolved, That the naturalization laws of the United States should be made more stringent.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The ease with which foreigners can become American citizens is one reason why we get so many who are undesirable.

II. Under our present laws the foreigner has full right of Homestead almost as soon as he lands, and this privilege should be abridged.

III. Our laws should demand a much higher standard of American education and knowledge of American customs and policies than they do.

IV. The clan or clique tendency of foreigners could be broken up by making them study our government for some time before becoming citizens.

Affirmative References.

Forum, vol. 7, p. 597; vol. 13, pp. 128, 475; vol. 32, p. 686. Education, vol. 19, p. 30. Century Mag.,

vol. 34, p. 621; vol. 67, p. 472. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 1, p. 199. Rev. of R's, vol. 37, pp. 464-7. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 136, p. 541; vol. 137, p. 417; vol. 138, p. 415; vol. 177, p. 837. Nation, vol. 24, pp. 348, 362; vol. 41, p. 503.

Negative Arguments.

I. The requirement of five years' residence in America before the foreigner is granted citizenship is enough.

II. The requirement necessary to pass the examination demands that they know more about our government than many of our native born do.

III. Our naturalization laws are more strict than those of many other nations, and as strict as those of any other nation.

IV. People who once become Americans never change their allegiance, and there is no occasion for increased exactions.

Negative References.

No. Amer. Rev., vol. 52, p. 209; vol. 185, pp. 530-9. Atlantic Mo., vol. 78, pp. 445, 655; vol. 86, p. 535. Outlook, vol. 73, pp. 29, 260, 555, 968. Nation, vol. 45, p. 518; vol. 62, p. 248. Journal of Soc. Sci., vol. 39, p. 67. Forum, vol. 8, p. 684; vol. 11, p. 541; vol. 14, pp. 103, 600.

QUESTION VII.

Resolved, That the United States should further restrict foreign immigration.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. Further immigration is not needed to develop the country.

II. Immigration, by pouring into our midst the rubbish of all nations, has kept us from reaching and maintaining the standards of civilization and education we should in America.

III. It has endangered our political institutions because of the clan tendencies of many types of immigrants.

IV. Our demand for working men of the immigrant type has reached "its margin of utility."

Affirmative References.

J. W. Jenks and W. J. Lauck, *The Immigration Problem*. Atlantic Mo., vol. 71, p. 646. Forum, vol. 42,

p. 552. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 152, p. 27. Outlook, vol. 81, p. 956; vol. 87, p. 99; vol. 91, p. 656; vol. 92, p. 794. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 3, pp. 46, 197; vol. 4, p. 480. Public Opinion, vol. 16, p. 122.

Negative Arguments.

I. The amalgamation of all peoples is what has made America what she is, and it should continue.

II. The criminal, diseased and pauper classes are already restricted; and the Mongolians are excluded because of the differences in the type of living between them and our working men. Further restrictions are unnecessary.

III. Further restrictions are undesirable. Immigrants are constantly in demand, especially as laborers in the South and West.

IV. Immigration of all classes gives America a unique place in the hearts of the immigrants' relatives who remain in the home land. This is a healthy and favorable feature to cultivate.

Negative References.

Independent, vol. 60, p. 261; vol. 67, p. 204. Soc. Sci., 1870, No. 2. Forum, vol. 13, p. 360. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 134, p. 347; vol. 154, p. 424; vol. 158, p. 494; vol. 180, p. 856; vol. 188, p. 360. Rev. of R's, vol. 33, p. 491.

QUESTION VIII.

Resolved, That the United States Navy should be enlarged.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. We have the smallest navy in the world among the larger powers.

II. Our coasts are hardly fortified at all, and we have not battle ships enough to protect them from foreign invasion.

III. We need a greater Merchant Marine, and could have it if we had a navy built so that in times of peace it could be used for mercantile purposes.

IV. The best guarantee of peace is an equipment for self-defense, which a larger navy would furnish.

Affirmative References.

Fortnightly Rev., vol. 91, pp. 88-96. Independent, vol. 64, pp. 633-5. 19th Century, vol. 60, p. 448. Overland Mo., vol. 13, p. 423; vol. 24, p. 367. Penn Mo., vol. 12, p. 45. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 149, p. 54;

vol. 159, p. 137. Scientific American, vol. 92, p. 418; vol. 97, p. 400; vol. 98, p. 386; vol. 100, pp. 198-9.

Negative Arguments.

I. For America to increase her navy would be for her to deny that she believes in international peace.

II. A navy is the most expensive kind of protection a nation has to support.

III. If we were to place the money it would take to increase our navy to any extent, into commerce, we would realize returns on our investment and not be emphasizing war by our acts.

IV. International laws protect our citizens in every nation in the world, and we do not need a Merchant Marine if we can hire other nations to do our work cheaper than to build one ourselves.

Negative References.

Nation, vol. 48, p. 319; vol. 53, p. 483; vol. 57, p. 341; vol. 58, p. 284; vol. 60, p. 141; vol. 87, p. 108. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 183, pp. 776-9. Liv. Age, vol. 252, pp. 763-5; vol. 263, pp. 570-3; vol. 265, pp. 763-6. Contemp. Rev., vol. 91, pp. 634-41. Congressional Record, 1894-5, pp. 2256, 2305. Scientific American, vol. 92, p. 418; vol. 97, p. 400.

QUESTION IX.

Resolved, That it would be beneficial to adopt simplified rules of spelling.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The English language is the only one in existence which is not pronounced as it is spelled.

II. Every one knows the sounds of the letters, and if the pronouncing were according to the spelling it would lessen the confusion.

III. The laws of psychology upon which spelling is based are Audition and Visualization, and our present rules ignore them both.

IV. Under simplified rules, spelling would be reduced to a science.

Affirmative References.

Independent, vol. 61, pp. 524-52. Nation, vol. 83, p. 279. Outlook, vol. 84, pp. 165, 576; vol. 82, p. 848; vol. 91, pp. 841-4. Atlantic Mo., vol. 97, pp. 854-85. Pamphlets issued by the Simplified Spelling Board, New York.

Negative Arguments.

I. Present methods are so universally established that they could not well be changed.

II. The English Language is becoming more universal every day, which is proof that it has no serious defects.

III. Spelling is largely based upon memory, and to simplify word-formation would not alter the law.

IV. The English language has its derivation in so many other languages that the different ways of spelling must be maintained in order to insure accuracy in definition.

Negative References.

Scribner's, vol. 40, p. 252. Bookman, vol. 24, p. 171. Nation, vol. 83, pp. 301-3. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 189, pp. 260, 273. McClure's, vol. 28, pp. 102-11. Educational Rev., vol. 26, pp. 516-25. Outlook, vol. 77, pp. 636-7. Dial, vol. 32, p. 236.

QUESTION X.

Resolved, That the parcels post system should be more extensively adopted in the United States.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. A parcels post system will be profitable for the government in that a much larger business can be handled with but little additional expense.

II. It will be profitable to the people in that it will greatly lessen the charges of transportation of small packages.

III. The Parcels Post makes it possible for the rural districts to do a great deal of their trading in the great cities where the advantages are better than those they now have.

IV. It is already being used with great success in European countries, and its limited adoption in the United States argues for a further extension of the system.

Affirmative References.

Amer. Mag., vol. 71, pp. 427-39, 620-30. Inde-

pendent, vol. 53, pp. 2607-8; vol. 63, pp. 1185-7; vol. 67, pp. 986-7; vol. 70, pp. 105-7. 20th Century, vol. 3, pp. 514-22. Outlook, vol. 90, p. 801; vol. 72, pp. 147-8; vol. 96, p. 567. World's Work, vol. 21, pp. 14248-51.

Negative Arguments.

I. The government cannot carry on this business as economically as a private concern.

II. Retail men have a right to object to their customers trading with the great wholesale houses of the larger cities.

III. Governmental regulation of express rates would accomplish all that a Parcels Post will.

IV. It would make our postal system too bunglesome and slow. Our wide extent of territory and other conditions are very different from those of other countries where the parcels post is used extensively.

Negative References.

Independent, vol. 70, pp. 72-3. Journal of Pol. Econ., vol. 16, pp. 417-35. House Documents, March 3d, 13th, 1908. National Hardware Bulletin. Bliss, Enc. of Soc. Reform, pp. 931-3. Cosmopolitan, vol. 36, p. 497. Independent, vol. 70, pp. 72-3. Outlook, vol. 96, p. 794.

QUESTION XI.

Resolved, That the Gothenburg system of eliminating private profits offers the best solution of the liquor problem.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. This system has been successful in Norway, whereas Prohibition has failed in America.

II. It gives permission to sell or drink mild drinks, and a chance to make profits on them.

III. By making the salesman subject to the law, it puts a ban on drunkenness.

IV. It would not only reach the saloon problem but all other evils incident to the saloon.

Affirmative References.

Atlantic Mo., vol. 72, p. 538. Arena, vol. 9, p. 561; vol. 33, p. 134; vol. 34, p. 647. Forum, vol. 14, p. 514; vol. 17, p. 103. New Eng. Mag., vol. 11, p. 785. McClure's, vol. 32, p. 422. Rev. of R's, vol. 8, p. 548. Spectator, vol. 73, p. 40.

Negative Arguments.

I. Such a system tries to solve the liquor problem through politics instead of striking at the root of the evil.

II. This system does not even segregate the business from social centers as would a high license.

III. It puts a premium or bar on private business, which is un-American.

IV. It makes no return of revenue to the government, as would a high license.

Negative References.

Arena, vol. 33, p. 134; vol. 34, p. 647. Nation, vol. 49, p. 470; vol. 66, p. 25. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 144, p. 498; vol. 147, p. 638. Rev. of R's, vol. 8, p. 533. Spectator, vol. 69, p. 918. Contemp. Rev., vol. 90, pp. 861-72. Outlook, vol. 89, pp. 561-4. Ann Amer. Acad., vol. 32, pp. 545-55.

QUESTION XII.

Resolved, That prohibition is a better solution of our liquor problem than high license.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. Prohibition demands absolute abstinence, and this is the final solution of the liquor problem.

II. Even though the laws are violated prohibition shuts up the public "brawls," and honest men, even though they like liquor, will not sneak around to a back door to get it.

III. Where prohibition has failed it has been because of lax administration and not because of an inherent defect of the principle.

IV. It has worked in many states and will continue to work better as it establishes itself.

Affirmative References.

No. Amer. Rev., vol. 89, pp. 410-15; vol. 135, p. 525; vol. 143, p. 382; vol. 147, p. 121. Arena, vol. 36, pp. 168-73; vol. 38, p. 610. Ann. Amer. Acad., vol. 2, pp. 59-68. Independent, vol. 60, pp. 1033-5; vol. 64.

pp. 162-3; vol. 67, pp. 168-78. Forum, vol. 7, pp. 678-82. Outlook, vol. 89, p. 231; vol. 88, p. 102. Popular Sci. Mo., vol. 45, p. 225. Rev. of R's, vol. 38, pp. 91-2; vol. 39, pp. 601-4. Survey, vol. 24, p. 492. Ladies' Home Journal, vol. 28, p. 21.

Negative Arguments.

I. Prohibition has been a failure wherever tried, as in Maine, Iowa, etc.

II. There is nothing about a high license which could be evaded. It is what it claims to be.

III. A high license would produce a vast amount of revenue for the government, and it would not be a tax upon the necessities of life.

IV. High license does not deny personal inclination a right to assert itself, and it does not demand dishonesty, as prohibition does.

Negative References.

Atlantic Mo., vol. 95, pp. 302-8. Forum, vol. 2, p. 232; vol. 3, p. 152. Fortnightly Rev., vol. 91, pp. 626-32. Nation, vol. 12, p. 353; vol. 16, p. 365; vol. 36, p. 35; vol. 46, p. 70; vol. 49, p. 470. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 139, p. 185; vol. 141, p. 34; vol. 144, p. 498; vol. 188, pp. 910-17, Independent, vol. 67, pp. 168-78. Outlook, vol. 82, p. 820; vol. 91, pp. 341-3. Harp. W., vol. 55, pp. 6, 12. Pop. Sci. Mo., vol. 26, p. 787; vol. 44, p. 577.

QUESTION XIII.

Resolved, That General Booth's employment system should be adopted in the United States.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. By a system of colonization men and women are better prepared to cope with the problems of the world than in any other plan of charity work.

II. In its removal of temptation, creation of a wholesome atmosphere, and encouragement of thrift, the employment system is psychically scientific.

III. It gives individual thrift and initiative a chance to develop, for it favors the deserving.

IV. It has been used with great success in England and to some extent in Germany.

Affirmative References.

Forum, vol. 12, pp. 751, 762; vol. 17, p. 52; vol. 23, pp. 750-60. Nat. Rev., vol. 16, p. 781. New Rev., vol. 7, p. 493; vol. 16, p. 489. Rev. of R's, vol. 2,

p. 492. Westm. Rev., vol. 135, p. 429. Contemp. Rev., vol. 72, pp. 792-8. Outlook, vol. 90, pp. 175-9.

Negative Arguments.

I. The proposed system handles men like cattle in that it attempts to make a wholesale regeneration.

II. The Employment System is superseded by better and less discriminating systems such as "Boyville" and the "George Junior Republic," which are more typically American.

III. The Employment System is open only to the unmarried, and it is the man with the family who needs aid and encouragement.

IV. Such shelters as the Employment System only encourage and promote vagrancy and shiftlessness.

Negative References.

Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 6, p. 537. Church Quar. Rev., vol. 32, p. 223. Contemp. Rev., vol. 62, p. 59. National Rev., vol. 16, p. 697. Forum, vol. 12, p. 762; vol. 15, p. 753. Spectator, vol. 69, p. 916. Rev. of R's, vol. 22, p. 689.

QUESTION XIV.

Resolved, That the jury system should be abolished in the United States.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The jury is usually made up of men who know nothing about law.

II. There is no use of having laws if they are not to be administered by men who understand them.

III. The jury must swear that they know nothing about the case, which means that the whole trial depends upon the plea of some brilliant lawyer.

IV. A trial by judges only would mean that the law would be interpreted and administered according to the intent it had when made. No lawyer could controvert testimony by ridicule or appeal to the emotions.

Affirmative References.

Atlantic Mo., vol. 48, p. 9. Arena, vol. 33, pp.

510-3. Amer. Law Rev., vol. 20, p. 661. Century, vol. 3, p. 124; vol. 4, p. 302. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 92, pp. 304-9; vol. 134, p. 224; vol. 139, p. 348; vol. 187, pp. 856-9. Forum, vol. 3, p. 102. Rev. of R's, vol. 37, pp. 607-8 Westm. Rev., vol. 172, pp. 50-60.

Negative Arguments.

I. A jury of one's peers is the only body of men who can judge all circumstances justly.

II. If we are to destroy the jury we will be reverting to Monarchy or Hierarchy.

III. The jury system is the earliest known form of trial. It was used in primitive times by all tribes and has been used ever since.

IV. A trial by judges would mean that only the letter and not the spirit of the law would be administered.

Negative References.

Outlook, vol. 99, p. 794. Ann. Amer. Acad., vol. 36, pp. 175-84. World's Work, vol. 15, pp. 8221-3. Arena, vol. 33, pp. 510-3. Amer. Law Rev., vol. 22, p. 853. Century, vol. 4, p. 299. Nation, vol. 16, p. 428. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 125, p. 447; vol. 139, p. 1. Pop. Sci. Mo., vol. 24, p. 676.

QUESTION XV.

Resolved, That capital punishment should be abolished.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. Capital punishment is only legalized murder. It is taking life.

II. It gives the criminal no chance to reform, which should be the aim of all punishment.

III. It has never been proved that it served in any measure to eradicate crime.

IV. It is not so severe as life imprisonment and has none of its redeeming features, such as pardon through good behavior and reform.

Affirmative References.

Stolz, *Capital Punishment*. Thomas Beggs, *The Deterrent Influence of Capital Punishment*. Arena, vol. 38, pp. 259-63; vol. 41, pp. 525-34. Westm. Rev., vol. 91, p. 429; vol. 172, pp. 96-9; vol. 176, pp. 177-9. Cosmopolitan, vol. 50, pp. 704-7. Fortn. Rev., vol. 52, p. 323. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 62, p. 40; vol. 116

p. 138; vol. 133, p. 550. Rev. of R's, vol. 34, p. 368; vol. 40, p. 219.

Negative Arguments.

I. Capital punishment is the only means by which the full measure of punishment can be given the criminal.

II. The man of criminal nature is not so likely to commit murder if he is sure that the gallows are awaiting him, while life imprisonment means to him that "while there is life there is hope."

III. Capital punishment has been used by all nations since the dawn of history.

IV. The reason that the effects of capital punishment upon the decrease of crime are not more striking is because of lax administration and not a fault of principle.

Negative References.

W. T. Dwight, *A Discourse on The Expediency of Capital Punishment*. W. H. Thompson, *Murder and the Death Penalty*. G. B. Cheever, *Capital Punishment*. Spectator, vol. 105, pp. 1017-8. Literary Digest, vol. 38, pp. 506-7. Westm. Rev., vol. 176, p. 177. Liv. Age, vol. 268, p. 111. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 133, pp. 534-50. Forum, vol. 3, p. 381.

QUESTION XVI.

Resolved, That fraud practiced in our elections could be eliminated by adopting the English system of prevention.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. Most of the corruption in American politics comes from the use of vast sums of money with which to win elections.

II. Such means of winning gives us men seeking power and fame, and not men with the interests of the people at heart.

III. The English System forbids the use of carriages or automobiles for transportation to the polling places, all advertising on placards, and hiring of halls for speech-making.

IV. It demands an absolute publicity of all campaign expenses, which cannot exceed a certain limit and must be only the money of the candidate.

Affirmative References.

Forum, vol. 15, pp. 129, 148. Century, vol. 44,

p. 940; vol. 46, p. 150; vol. 147, pp. 144, 149, 781. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 146, p. 21; vol. 148, p. 82. 19th Century, vol. 15, p. 123. Harper's W., vol. 50, p. 194; vol. 52, p. 7.

Negative Arguments.

I. The English System is cumbersome and instead of being Iron Clad it is only a net of Red Tape.

II. In England the campaign is not so much by party as by candidate, and the system which would work there would not apply in the United States.

III. The publicity of campaign funds is no more a part of the English System than of our own.

IV. If means of conveyance gives a more universal vote, it is a means to an end which is desirable.

Negative References.

Forum, vol. 15, p. 142. Century, vol. 44, p. 960; vol. 47, p. 788. National Rev., vol. 2, p. 189. Saturday Rev., vol. 56, p. 489. Harper's W., vol. 50, p. 194; vol. 52, p. 7.

QUESTION XVII.

Resolved, That coeducation should be generally adopted in American colleges and universities.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. Coeducation only places men and women in the relationships that they will always have to bear toward each other in society.

II. It tends to keep the college curriculum on a more liberalizing and less technical basis.

III. It develops culture as well as mental powers, and teaches each sex an appreciation of the other.

IV. The experience in this country for the last fifty years has been in favor of coeducation.

Affirmative References.

Education, vol. 4, p. 427; vol. 13, p. 259; vol. 36, pp. 442-51, 503-12. Forum, vol. 3, p. 631. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 118, p. 140; vol. 132, p. 467; vol. 146, p. 566; vol. 148, p. 687. Nation, vol. 88, p. 404. Independent, vol. 63, p. 871; vol. 65, p. 323. Westm. Rev., vol. 88, p. 320; vol. 109, pp. 56-90.

Negative Arguments.

I. The fundamental physical differences of the two sexes demand different schedules and curricula.

II. The atmosphere of the American college is what keeps Americans from coping with foreigners in scholarship: concentration is lacking.

III. The more technical subjects could be more fully developed if each sex were unhampered in the development along suitable lines.

IV. The segregation for the brief course does not so much serve to keep each sex from knowing the other less, as it does to know their own sex better.

Negative References.

Educational Rev., vol. 4, p. 164; vol. 35, pp. 466-75. Independent, vol. 55, p. 366; vol. 65, pp. 323-6. Ladies' Home Jour., vol. 28, p. 16. Pop. Sci. Mo., vol. 5, p. 198. Nation, vol. 11, p. 24; vol. 16, p. 52; vol. 18, p. 408. Outlook, vol. 72, pp. 871, 887. Rev. of R's, vol. 29, p. 102. Harper's W., vol. 48, p. 1288.

QUESTION XVIII.

Resolved, That women should be granted the suffrage on equal terms with men.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The idea that women have no right to vote is a relic of militarism, and this is an age of industrialism. A property or an educational qualification for suffrage would be far more just and logical than a sex qualification.

II. Woman has proved herself the equal of man in governmental affairs, such as the college class room, county offices, lawyers, etc.

III. The influence of women would tend to purify politics and to aid in the solution of governmental problems in which she is most largely concerned—child labor, education, sanitation, pure food, saloons, etc.

IV. The experience of those states where woman suffrage has been tried argues for its general adoption.

Affirmative References.

Helen Sumner, *Equal Suffrage in Colorado*. John Stewart Mill, *The Subjection of Women*. American Mag., vol. 67, p. 288. Arena, vol. 2, p. 752; vol. 5, p. 68; vol. 10, pp. 201-13; vol. 11, p. 353; vol. 16, pp. 570, 748; vol. 40, p. 92. Canadian Mag., vol. 33, pp. 17-21. Outlook, vol. 91, p. 780. Independent, vol. 96, p. 1309. Contemp. Rev., vol. 4, p. 307; vol. 20, p. 360; vol. 47, p. 418; vol. 83, p. 653.

Negative Arguments.

I. Suffrage is not so much a right as it is a privilege, and expediency demands that it be restricted to men.

II. There is no need for woman suffrage. Women have been and are being granted their "rights" without the suffrage.

III. When granted the suffrage, the lower class of women could be easily bribed and the higher class would not exercise the privilege.

IV. Experience with woman suffrage thus far does not justify its general adoption.

Negative References.

J. M. Buckley, *Wrong and Peril of Woman Suffrage*. Helen K. Johnson, *Woman and The Republic*. Ann. Amer. Acad., vol. 35, sup. pp. 10, 28, 36. Forum, vol. 2, p. 439; vol. 8, p. 515; vol. 17, p. 406; vol. 43,

pp. 495, 595. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 143, p. 290; vol. 177, p. 111; vol. 178, p. 103; vol. 190, p. 158; vol. 191, p. 549. Univ. of Texas, Dept. of Extension Bulletin No. 233. Outlook, vol. 55, pp. 789, 964.

QUESTION XIX.

Resolved, That the contract system of employing labor should be abolished.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The contract system makes out of the already criminal class a class of slaves.

II. It gives the industries which employ them undue advantages in the reduction of prices.

III. It does not help to teach the criminal a trade by which he can support himself after he gets out, and this is the idea of all our latest reforms—to prepare him for worthy citizenship.

IV. Experience with the contract system argues for its abolition.

Affirmative References.

2nd Annual Report of the Commission of Labor, 1886. Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics, 4th Biennial Report, 1886, Part I. Michigan Bureau of Labor Statistics, 4th Annual Report, 1887. Princeton Re-

view, vol. 5, p. 225. Outlook, vol. 90, p. 846; vol. 91, p. 9. Harper's W., vol. 52, p. 16. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 22, p. 49.

Negative Arguments.

I. The criminal is a great burden on the state and should be made to earn his living by any kind of work set before him.

II. If the state sees fit to make this a part of the punishment, it is no worse than many other forms.

III. To allow him to work at a task of his own liking will only mean to let him work when he pleases.

IV. While susceptible of improvement in methods, experience shows that the contract system should not be abolished.

Negative References.

2nd Annual Report of The Committee of Labor, 1886. Mass. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 10th Annual Report, 1879, Part II. Princeton Rev., vol. 11, p. 196. Forum, vol. 6, p. 414. Nation, vol. 40, p. 194; vol. 45, p. 88. Science, vol. 7, pp. 28, 68. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 22, p. 49.

QUESTION XX.

Resolved, That a competitive civil service examination is needed in the separate states.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. Gaining government positions by competitive examinations is in keeping with American institutions.

II. To make the appointments according to the notions of the heads of departments is to leave a field for political wire-pulling.

III. The competitive system would not allow one man to hold the office long enough to develop corruption and graft.

IV. Experience generally with the competitive system argues for its general adoption in our civil service.

Affirmative References.

Report of The U. S. Civil Service Commission, 1886-7, pp. 120-43; 1894, p. 120. Senate Reports, Number 576, pp. 166-82. Atlantic Mo., vol. 65, pp. 433, 671.

Forum, vol. 14, pp. 201, 216. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 3, p. 245; Outlook, vol. 90, pp. 893-4; vol. 93, p. 850; vol. 96, p. 334. 19th Century, vol. 59, pp. 571-80. Chautauquan, vol. 42, p. 377. Nation, vol. 82, p. 46; vol. 86, p. 72; vol. 87, pp. 566, 617. Rev. of R's, vol. 31, p. 317.

Negative Arguments.

I. The proposed system would remove the responsibility from the heads of departments.

II. It would not assure harmonious working within a department because the subordinates might believe in different policies than the head.

III. The examinations are open only to men under 45 years of age and held only in large cities; thus they are discriminative in methods.

IV. The shifting of men in office would mar the efficiency of the service.

Negative References.

Senate Reports, 1887-8, No. 2373, pp. 46-7. House Reports, 1885-6, No. 1001. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 132, p. 305. Constitution of the U. S., Article II, Section 2. Nation, vol. 69, p. 384. Educ. Rev., vol. 14, p. 411. Outlook, vol. 84, p. 799. Cosmopolitan, vol. 37, pp. 70-5. Rev. of R's, vol. 34, pp. 317-24. Forum, vol. 30, p. 608.

QUESTION XXI.

Resolved, That the United States should annex Cuba.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. Annexation would insure Cuba a stable government and rapid development.

II. It would give American consumers advantage of the Cuban product of sugar without paying a tariff.

III. Geographically, Cuba is a part of our nation and her productions would supplement those we now have.

IV. Annexation would eliminate the troublesome question of a protectorate which we now have on our hands, and is the only ultimate solution of the problem.

Affirmative References.

Rev. of R's, vol. 34, pp. 424-30. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 163, pp. 731, 42; vol. 183, p. 1037. Forum, vol. 11, pp. 559-67; vol. 21, pp. 278-87. Independent, vol.

53, pp. 1469-70. Outlook, vol. 84, pp. 304-6. Metropolitan, vol. 25, pp. 265-81. World Today, vol. 11, pp. 1197-9. Atlantic Mo., vol. 86, pp. 45-52.

Negative Arguments.

I. Cuba is making great progress in education and government under her own system.

II. Annexation would ruin the American sugar industry and throw a great many men out of employment.

III. It would necessitate a great expense on the part of the government to keep up coast fortifications.

IV. A better arrangement is to keep it a protectorate and have reciprocity.

Negative References.

Forum, vol. 32, pp. 623-8; vol. 66, p. 73. Independent, vol. 53, pp. 1464-8; vol. 61, pp. 965-8; vol. 66, pp. 926-27. Outlook, vol. 84, pp. 455-64; vol. 91, pp. 273-4. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 172, pp. 403-15. Rev. of R's, vol. 21, pp. 595-6; vol. 41, p. 355. World Today, vol. 2, pp. 729-35.

QUESTION XXII

Resolved, That Canada should be annexed to the United States.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. Geographically and ethnologically the United States and Canada are one nation and one people.

II. The historic development and character of the two peoples are the same, and it would not be like annexing foreigners.

III. Annexation would enhance the commerce of both countries because it would remove the present artificial barriers.

IV. It would give Canadians the benefit of our manufacturing industries and give us the benefit of their great undeveloped farming areas.

Affirmative References.

Goldwin Smith, *Canada and The Canadian Question*. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 131, p. 14; vol. 136, p. 326; vol.

139, pp. 42-50. Forum, vol. 6, p. 241. Century, vol. 38, p. 236. Contemp. Rev., vol. 80, pp. 386-98. Independent, vol. 67, p. 1393. Outlook, vol. 72, pp. 568-9; vol. 75, pp. 521-9. Nation, vol. 77, p. 6.

Negative Arguments.

I. Canada does not desire annexation, and it could be effected only by our giving up far more than we would receive in return.

II. We would be giving a great benefit of markets for practically nothing in return except a great seacoast to guard.

III. It would destroy our American identity and make us a mongrel nation.

IV. It would destroy the great resources of our custom duties, and be unfair to the farmers by throwing them in competition with men who raise more per acre on cheaper land.

Negative References.

Goldwin Smith, *Canada and The Canadian Question*. Statesman Year Book, 1895, p. 205. Liv. Age, vol. 252, pp. 515-24. Rev. of R's, vol. 35, p. 717; vol. 44, pp. 92-3. Forum, vol. 6, p. 451; vol. 9, p. 562. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 148, p. 665. Mag. of Amer. Hist., vol. 16, p. 180. Arena, vol. 19, pp. 26-42.

QUESTION XXIII.

Resolved, That the annexation of Mexico to the United States would be for the best interests of both countries.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. Mexico is geographically a natural part of the United States, being contiguous territory with no natural separation except a medium-sized river.

II. Mexico is commercially a part of the United States already, and the completion of the Panama Canal will make the relationship closer still.

III. Americans have large investments in Mexico, devoted to the development of its abundant resources, and these investments it is the duty and to the interest of Mexico to protect and encourage. This she has failed to do, and that country will continue to be held back in progress and civilization by revolutions until

support is furnished by the stronger arm of the United States government.

IV. Annexation to the United States is inevitable. Our country cannot maintain the Monroe Doctrine without protecting foreign interests, and this will mean intervention, and this, in turn, will mean annexation.

V. Mexico's great need is a stable government. This the United States could give her, to the mutual benefit of both countries.

Affirmative References.

Harper, vol. 88, p. 31. Harper's W., vol. 53, p. 34. Engineering Mag., vol. 6, p. 663. Munsey, vol. 30, p. 481. World's Work, vol. 6, p. 3843; vol. 17, pp. 11274-8. World Today, vol. 11, p. 1059; vol. 21, p. 589. Banker's Mag., vol. 79, pp. 421-34. Amer. Mag., January, August and October, 1910. Current Lit., vol. 49, p. 604; vol. 52, pp. 388, 506. Independent, vol. 69, p. 1061; vol. 70, p. 1065. Rev. of R's, vol. 43, p. 462; vol. 46, p. 238.

Negative Arguments.

I. It is neither necessary nor desirable for the United States to assume the burden of governing Mexico in order to enjoy her commercial advantages.

II. The population of Mexico contains a

large proportion of peons and Indian half-breeds who would only bring us another race problem.

III. American investors in Mexico went there at their own risk and should take "the chances of war" without aid from the United States government.

IV. The spirit of national freedom is strong among Mexicans. They desire an independent Republic similar to the United States, and should be left free to work out their own destiny.

V. Annexation would only intensify the anti-American feeling that already exists among the Mexicans.

Negative References.

No. Amer., vol. 162, p. 33; vol. 164, p. 639. World Today, vol. 16, pp. 550-4. Overland, n. s., vol. 56, pp. 3-22. Independent, vol. 68, p. 132. Cosmopolitan, vol. 48, pp. 432, 433, 577. Outlook, vol. 96, p. 652; vol. 97, pp. 613, 620, 730. World's Work, vol. 24, p. 15.

QUESTION XXIV.

Resolvéd, That the United States should permanently retain the Philippine Islands.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The Philippines are not yet able to govern themselves, and by the time they are they will be so thoroughly educated in American ways that they will not care for other than American government.

II. The ultimate relationship of the United States to the Philippines will be the same as England to Australia or Canada, where the utmost freedom of self-government is permitted.

III. We need the Philippines for naval and marine purposes, coaling and the like.

IV. From an economic standpoint of commerce and trade the United States and the Philippines are supplementary. Their tropical productions supplement the products of our more temperate climate.

Affirmative References.

Worcester, *The Philippine Islands and Their People*. Shurter, *Science and Art of Debate*, pp. 180-90. Reports of Philippine Commission. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 166, pp. 641, 759; vol. 170, p. 272; vol. 176, p. 236; vol. 179, p. 291; vol. 186, p. 510-24. Forum, vol. 25, p. 534; vol. 26, pp. 14, 279, 641, 650; vol. 30, pp. 265-70. Atlantic Mo., vol. 81, p. 577; vol. 82, p. 552; vol. 92, p. 256; vol. 94, p. 577. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 13, p. 585; vol. 17, p. 460; vol. 23, 47-74. Century, vol. 56, pp. 555, 788, 873; vol. 61, p. 129.

Negative Arguments.

I. The Filipinos' laws, language and customs differ largely from ours. They spring from a different civilization, and so will never assimilate American ways.

II. The establishment of a protectorate over the Philippines and the enactment of reciprocal trade relations would accomplish all the good and involve none of the evil features of colonization.

III. The retention of the Philippines will necessitate great expense for naval protection on the part of the United States.

IV. The necessary close relation which such a policy demands is an inconsistent and undesirable one for a superior and an inferior race.

Negative References.

Foreman, *The Philippine Islands*. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 167, p. 239; vol. 169, pp. 425, 885, 894; vol. 179, pp. 282, 860; vol. 184, pp. 135-49; vol. 185, pp. 365-77. Forum, vol. 26, p. 177; vol. 32, pp. 594, 662; vol. 33, 387. Arena, vol. 20, p. 445; vol. 21, pp. 84, 736; vol. 28, pp. 1, 113; vol. 29, p. 48. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 14, p. 240. Fortnightly Rev., vol. 76, p. 226. Independent, vol. 60, pp. 560-4; vol. 64, pp. 475-6. Outlook, vol. 91, pp. 75-82. Everybody's, vol. 19, p. 640.

QUESTION XXV.

Resolved, That the Monroe Doctrine should be abandoned by the United States.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The Monroe Doctrine was enacted in retaliation against the Holy Alliance, and inasmuch as the Holy Alliance is no longer a policy of Europe, America is not justified in maintaining the Doctrine.

II. The Doctrine denies the canons of International Law in that it demands that America be given power over land she does not own.

III. The Monroe Doctrine is a policy that is likely to lead us into serious trouble by reason of the relation it enforces upon us toward Mexico and the Latin-American states.

IV. The Monroe Doctrine is a relic of the beginnings of international relations, and denies America's present attitude towards international peace.

Affirmative References.

A. B. Hart, *Foundation of American Foreign Policy*, Chap. VII. J. B. Henderson, *American Diplomatic Questions*, Part IV. T. S. Woolsey, *America's Foreign Policy*, pp. 223-38. E. J. Phelps, *Monroe Doctrine in America and Europe*, Chap. II. Forum, vol. 7, p. 192; vol. 20, pp. 456, 705. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 173, p. 832; vol. 176, pp. 321, 518. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 11, pp. 30, 44; vol. 14, p. 355. Fortnightly Rev., vol. 7, p. 1013; vol. 78, p. 837. Westm. Rev., vol. 145, p. 271; vol. 149, p. 237; vol. 150, p. 171; vol. 159, p. 125. Nation, vol. 34, p. 9; vol. 60, p. 356; vol. 61, p. 304; vol. 62, pp. 4, 30, 90; vol. 66, p. 368.

Negative Arguments.

I. The Monroe Doctrine came as a measure on the part of the United States to offset the European policy set forth in the "Holy Alliance," and so was justified in its inauguration.

II. It is the only policy by which peace can be maintained in Latin-America, where so many of the European nations desire a foothold.

III. It is the only policy that carries out Washington's advice of, "Friendly relations with all and tangling alliances with none." It demands neutrality.

IV. Now that we have the Panama Canal,

it is imperative that we maintain the Doctrine. To allow European control of any of the country about the Canal would be to forfeit the control of the Canal itself.

Negative References.

J. W. Foster, *A Century of American Diplomacy*. J. A. Kasson, *The Evolution of the United States Constitution*, pp. 223-73. Theodore Roosevelt, *American Ideals*, Chap. II. J. B. McMasters, *With the Fathers*, pp. 1-54. S. E. Baldwin, *Modern Political Institutions*, Chap. XIII. John Chetwood, *Manilla, or Monroe Doctrine*. Senate Documents, 54th Congress, 1st session, No. 31. Forum, vol. 20, p. 713; vol. 30, p. 722. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 133, p. 523; vol. 160, p. 651; vol. 169, p. 448; vol. 176, pp. 185, 728, 881. Arena, vol. 23, p. 247. National Rev., vol. 26, p. 595; vol. 27, p. 156; vol. 40, p. 871. Spectator, vol. 75, p. 478; vol. 89, p. 280.

QUESTION XXVI.

Resolved, That the commission plan of city government should be generally adopted in the United States.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. This plan demands the direct primary and short ballot.

II. It is so simple that a common and honest citizen can act as one of the Council.

III. It makes the city a unit and gives the opportunity of selecting the best men at large.

IV. It gives the organization of the city government the same form as men have to deal with in big business affairs, and thus makes it more economical and business-like.

Affirmative References.

C. R. Woodruff, Commission Government (articles *pro* and *con*). John J. Hamilton, *Government by Commission*. Arena, vol. 38, pp. 8-13. Amer. City, vol. 3, pp. 276-8; vol. 4, pp. 34-6; vol. 5, pp. 36-9. Chautauquan, vol. 31, pp. 168-70. Current Lit., vol. 50, pp. 466-70. Twentieth Cent., vol. 3, pp. 222-9. Independ-

ent, vol. 68, pp. 415-6. Everybody's, vol. 22, pp. 435-47. Outlook, vol. 85, pp. 839-43; vol. 94, p. 822. McClure's, vol. 27, pp. 610-20; vol. 35, pp. 97-108. Rev. of R's, vol. 36, pp. 623-4. Survey, vol. 23, pp. 502-4. World's Work, vol. 14, p. 9419.

Negative Arguments.

I. The plan proposed breaks up district representation and gives the opportunity for political pull being the basis for the government of the city.

II. It gives no opportunity to use the American system of checks and balances.

III. It separates accountability from responsibility, and thus renders the administration slow and erratic.

IV. It is a plan formulated with the idea of getting experts for its officials, but this will never be accomplished by popular election.

Negative References.

Bryce's, *American Commonwealth*, 3rd Edition, chap. by Seth Low in appendix. Proceeding of Conference for Good City Government, Buffalo, 1910, pp. 556-61. Arena, vol. 41, pp. 38-41. Municipal Engineering, vol. 40, pp. 8-12. Kansas City Post, Kansas City, Mo., May, 1908. Midwestern, January, 1910. Century, vol. 74, p. 270. Ann. Amer. Acad., vol. 38, pp. 853-76. American City, vol. 4, pp. 79-82.

QUESTION XXVII.

Resolved, That the eight-hour day for common laborers should be generally adopted.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The men who work by day wages are the poorest paid class of workmen in the world.

II. The type of work they do is generally the kind which is very hard and so demands a great amount of energy while at work.

III. Statistics show that most of the accidents in the large factories happen late in the day because of fatigue.

IV. This would give the working man more time with his family and an opportunity to develop socially and mentally.

Affirmative References.

No. Amer. Rev., vol. 150, p. 464. Forum, vol. 1, p. 136. 19th Century, vol. 26, p. 21. Contemp. Rev., vol. 56, p. 859. Westm. Rev., vol. 134, p. 642. Public Opinion, vol. 1, pp. 55, 69, 79, 104. Outlook, vol. 79,

p. 1017; vol. 84, p. 391; vol. 88, pp. 522, 571, 618. Arena, vol. 36, p. 375. Rev. of R's, vol. 32, p. 480; vol. 34, p. 622. Ann. Amer. Acad., vol. 35, p. 239. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 21, p. 414.

Negative Arguments.

I. This is a matter not for legislation but for custom to govern.

II. The working man has no right to demand a time-limit any more than the professional man who has to work at all hours of the day and night.

III. The rule proposed would soon be carried to the extreme of demanding the same rule on the farm, etc.

IV. The greatest amount of crime is committed on Saturday afternoon and in the evening, when the laboring man is idle.

Negative References.

Atlantic Mo., vol. 65, p. 800. National Rev., vol. 16, p. 496. Fortnightly Rev., vol. 53, p. 440. Contemp. Rev., vol. 57, p. 240. Westm. Rev., vol. 139, p. 526. Spectator, vol. 62, p. 392. Outlook, vol. 79, pp. 1017-9; vol. 95, pp. 50-1. Survey, vol. 22, pp. 841-3; vol. 24, pp. 170-1. Cassier, vol. 23, p. 762. Journal of Pol. Econ., vol. 13, p. 597.

QUESTION XXVIII.

Resolved, That intercollegiate foot-ball promotes the best interests of college life.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. Foot-ball gives vent to the energies which every man has who is possessed of real college worth.

II. It develops the physical powers and thus makes more competent the mental.

III. In all colleges it demands a certain standard of scholarship to be able to participate in foot-ball.

IV. It prepares men to cope with hard propositions when out in the world, and develops a temperament in them which ought to be a part of their training.

Affirmative References.

Pop. Sci. Mo., vol. 24, pp. 446, 587; vol. 45, p. 721.
Atlantic Mo., vol. 65, p. 63. Forum, vol. 16, p. 634.
Century, vol. 46, p. 204; vol. 79, pp. 442-57. Nation,

vol. 36, p. 268. Independent, vol. 61, p. 1220; vol. 59, pp. 1293-4. Outlook, vol. 93, p. 566; vol. 94, p. 104; vol. 96, pp. 541-5. Educational Rev., vol. 38, p. 525. McClure's, vol. 25, p. 264.

Negative Arguments.

I. Foot-ball detracts from scholarship. It is impossible for a player to get his studies well during the foot-ball season.

II. Foot-ball makes class distinction in that it is not a sport in which all college men can participate.

III. It is a relic of barbarism, and should be abolished on account of the spirit it develops in the players and in the school at large.

IV. It is a dangerous game, and is likely to maim some of the best of our college men for life.

Negative References.

Nation, vol. 55, pp. 406; vol. 57, pp. 422-44; vol. 59, pp. 399, 457, 476. Public Opinion, vol. 16, pp. 244, 505. Independent, vol. 67, p. 1463; vol. 79, p. 363; vol. 82, p. 151. Outing, vol. 55, p. 514. Current Lit., vol. 40, pp. 21-5. Rev. of R's, vol. 33, p. 71; vol. 44, p. 481. Educational R., vol. 42, pp. 162-9. Harper's W., vol. 52, pp. 8-9. Collier's, vol. 44, p. 13.

QUESTION XXIX.

Resolved, That secret fraternities in high schools should not be permitted.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. High School fraternities are undemocratic. They set up false standards and promote snobbishness.

II. The effect on school spirit is bad. Fraternities produce clannishness and factional strife, and inject politics into legitimate school activities.

III. The effect on scholarship is bad. The time and attention of members and would-be members of fraternities are diverted from the main purpose of school attendance.

IV. High School fraternities develop all the evils, without any of the benefits, of fraternal organizations. The High School student is too young for fraternity life. Many institutions exclude even the college freshman as being too immature for membership in a fraternity.

Affirmative References.

John F. Brown, *Secret Societies in the American High School*, pp. 319-27. Century, vol. 78, p. 641. Everybody's, vol. 21, pp. 173-83. Education, vol. 29, pp. 517-27. 69th Annual Report, Mass. Board of Education, 1904-5, pp. 180-98. National Education Association Report, 1905. Colorado School Journal, vol. 23, p. 175. Ladies H. J., vol. 24, p. 12. Elementary School Teacher, vol. 5, p. 576; vol. 6, p. 47. School Rev., vol. 13, pp. 1, 10. Educational Rev., February, 1912.

Negative Arguments.

I. Fraternities develop the social phase of student life, which is nearly or quite as important as mental development.

II. They tend to gratify the organizing instinct.

III. They aid in the preparation for after-life.

IV. There is no legal or logical justification for excluding them. Interference by school authorities would be an infringement upon students' rights and liberties.

Negative References.

Note. Most of the printed matter favors the affirmative. The following references, however, will be suggestive for the negative. School Review, vol. 12, p.

2; vol. 13, pp. 361-70; 429-33; vol. 14, pp. 492, 739. Report U. S. Commissioner of Education for 1909, 1910. Rev. of R's, vol. 36, p. 338. World Today, vol. 19, pp. 1337-42. Education, vol. 13, p. 468; vol. 19, p. 517; vol. 29, p. 25. Educational Rev., vol. 43, p. 170.

QUESTION XXX.

Resolved, That municipalities should own and control the natural monopolies.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The very fact that water and gas are capable of being classified as natural monopolies is enough to deny the right of individual profits accruing from them.

II. They are such commodities as every one who is a citizen of the city must use, and in private hands there is too great a chance for extortionate prices.

III. By governing them by municipal control the rates would be reduced to the minimum.

IV. Municipal ownership would eliminate all chance for corrupting the city officials by bribery.

Affirmative References.

William R. Hill, *City Ownership of Water Supply*. Arena, vol. 33, pp. 215-6; vol. 38, p. 188. Ann. Amer. Acad., vol. 27, pp. 20-36; vol. 31, p. 634. Century Mag.,

vol. 39, p. 721. Forum, vol. 8, p. 286. Harpers Mag., vol. 81, p. 99. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 158, p. 294; vol. 182, pp. 701-8. Pub. Amer. Econ. Ass'n, I, Nos. 2 and 3, p. 53; II, No. 6, p. 507; VI, Nos. 4 and 5, p. 295.

Negative Arguments.

I. Private ownership insures more rapid and business-like development.

II. Public ownership means that the affairs of business will be bound up with political machines and so be less efficient.

III. Public ownership is more likely to be of the type of worn-out business. For fear of over-taxation the machinery and buildings are not kept up.

IV. Public ownership has never proved entirely successful on account of not having the best workmen, slowness of operation, and inefficiency in satisfying complaints.

Negative References.

James Blake Caboon, *A Business Argument Against City Ownership*. Robert Donal, *Recent Attacks on Municipal Ownership in England*. Arena, vol. 36, pp. 594-8; vol. 37, pp. 181-89. Nation, vol. 7, p. 285; vol. 56, p. 449. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 3, p. 572; vol. 5, p. 411. Public Opinion, vol. 16, p. 576. World Today, vol. 12, pp. 621-5.

QUESTION XXXI.

Resolved, That the Federal Government should construct all irrigations works.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. Government ownership of these works and projects would insure the minimum of cost in construction and maintenance.

II. It would develop thousands of acres of land which is now desert.

III. It would inaugurate a reclamation policy in keeping with our conservation policies.

IV. It would insure equal distribution of water and furnish it at the minimum price.

Affirmative References.

Charles W. Garfield, *The American Horticulturist*. Outlook, vol. 70, pp. 907-10. Independent, vol. 53, pp. 1999-2001. Nation, vol. 47, p. 390. Forum, vol. 12, p. 740. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 150, p. 370. Pop. Sci. Mo., vol. 36, p. 364; vol. 43, pp. 145, 162. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 20, p. 513.

Negative Arguments.

I. The Carey Act already provides for partial government control of construction.

II. The farmers of the irrigation districts have been able to construct their canals and maintain them at less than the cost to those who rent water from the government or a company.

III. The government would be much slower in acting than some man or group of men would who saw profit in the development of some district.

IV. Under government construction the irrigation projects would be thrown open to the parleying of politicians instead of allowing men to develop their own homesteads.

Negative References.

Forum, vol. 12, p. 740; vol. 32, pp. 573-81. Rev. of R's. vol. 8, p. 403. Senate Reports, 1889-90, vol. 5, No. 928, Part I, pp. 7, 167. House Reports, 1890-1, vol. 4, No. 3767, p. 6. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 20, p. 513. Arena, vol. 28, pp. 618-25. Independent, vol. 55, p. 2915.

QUESTION XXXII.

Resolved, That there should be Federal control of quarantine.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The control of contagious disease is one of the most vital considerations the government should have to deal with.

II. The quarantine would not be so universally violated if it were controlled and enforced by the Federal government.

III. Local control does not prevent removal and escape, and has no way of redress if the individual should escape into another community or state.

IV. This plan would be in keeping with our system of quarantine used at the harbors, etc., and could be administered just as well.

Affirmative References.

Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 23, pp. 617-36. Forum, vol. 14, p. 133. Nation, vol. 36, p. 78; vol. 80, p. 233. Science,

vol. 6, p. 23; vol. 10, p. 315. Public Opinion, vol. 14, pp. 293, 295, 323, 470; vol. 15, p. 554. Scientific Amer., vol. 93, p. 294. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 23, p. 671.

Negative Arguments.

I. The Federal government is too far removed in its administration to deal as quickly as occasions for quarantine would demand.

II. The general government would necessarily have to follow iron clad rules, as it always does, and in many cases of quarantine these are not only unnecessary but burdensome.

III. The government already has control of all that is necessary in its harbor and mail regulations of quarantine.

IV. The plan is open to the general objection that it would allow the Federal government to absorb powers that can be exercised as well or better by the several states.

Negative References.

Nation, vol. 55, p. 178; vol. 81, pp. 232-4. Congressional Record, 1879, pp. 987-93, 1002-11. National Board of Health Bulletin, vol. II, p. 613. Public Opinion, vol. 14, p. 323. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 23, p. 617. Ann. Amer. Acad., vol. 15, pp. 52-68.

QUESTION XXXIII.

Resolved, That government ownership of railroads in the United States is desirable.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The general tendency is toward government control, as is evidenced by the many duties which are being imposed upon the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

II. The government pays the railroads immense sums annually for transportation of mails, soldiers, supplies, etc., which would be saved by government ownership.

III. Government ownership would do away with all the rebate and rate-cutting troubles we have had.

IV. The experiences of other countries show without exception that passenger and freight rates are cheaper under government control.

Affirmative References.

Charles Waring, *State Purchase of Railways*. In-

dependent, vol. 64, p. 932. Forum, vol. 3, p. 392; vol. 10, p. 174; vol. 17, p. 81; vol. 18, p. 704. Westm. Rev., vol. 172, p. 472. Arena, vol. 3, p. 291; vol. 4, pp. 152, 273; vol. 35, p. 86; vol. 36, pp. 555, 577, 653; vol. 38, p. 373; vol. 39, p. 630; vol. 41, p. 160. Ann. Amer. Acad., vol. 13, pp. 143, 291; vol. 15, p. 41; vol. 19, p. 108. Atlantic Mo., vol. 76, p. 119; vol. 81, p. 120. Nation, vol. 28, p. 298; vol. 36, p. 100. Outlook, vol. 82, pp. 391, 818. Quarterly Jour. of Econ., vol. 23, p. 137.

Negative Arguments.

I. Government ownership means endless red tape and cumbersome manipulation of all transportation.

II. The fact that it works in the sluggish and militant nations of Europe does not prove that it would work in the United States.

III. Every great project or industrial and commercial system of America has been the result of individual initiative.

IV. The railway rates are governed by economic law, and will be efficiently administered by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Negative References.

W. D. Dabney, *Public Regulation of Railways*. Marshall M. Kirkham, *Private vs. Government Control of R. R.* Arena, vol. 34, p. 79. Atlantic Mo., vol. 37, pp.

360, 693; vol. 38, p. 72; vol. 81, p. 433. *World's Work*, vol. 9, p. 5933; vol. 13, p. 8333; vol. 14, p. 9148. *No. Amer. Rev.*, vol. 137, p. 205; vol. 138, p. 451; vol. 156, p. 562. *Forum*, vol. 5, pp. 267, 299, 429, 469; vol. 11, p. 79; vol. 18, p. 250. *Quarterly Jour. of Econ.*, vol. 2, p. 162; vol. 9, p. 77; vol. 14, p. 450; vol. 23, p. 137. *Pol. Sci. Q.*, vol. 3, p. 572; vol. 6, p. 474; vol. 15, p. 37. *Nation*, vol. 34, p. 224; vol. 35, p. 150. *Outlook*, vol. 87, p. 482.

QUESTION XXXIV.

Resolved, That the government should maintain and operate a telegraph system in connection with the post office.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. All telegraph work is of the same type of communication as that handled through the Post Office department, and it would only be logical to make it a part of the Post Office system.

II. If such a system were maintained much of the rapid communication now done by special delivery letter and even post cards would be done over the telegraph.

III. It would be a profitable undertaking, for the profits now accruing to private companies would go to the government.

IV. The ease with which telegraph messages can be delivered over the telephone makes the business a much more usable connection. It

also means that its future use will be much greater than at present.

Affirmative References.

Arena, vol. 5, p. 464; vol. 13, p. 372; vol. 15, pp. 49, 242, 587, 802, 947. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 132, p. 369; vol. 149, p. 44; vol. 158, p. 294. Forum, vol. 4, p. 561; vol. 9, p. 450; vol. 10, p. 174; vol. 17, p. 81. Atlantic Mo., vol. 31, p. 230; vol. 81, p. 120. Nation, vol. 37, pp. 90, 132; vol. 38, p. 136. Independent, vol. 63, pp. 460-1.

Negative Arguments.

I. In order to maintain and operate such a system, every post office in the country would need to be equipped with a system and operator, which would involve a great initial expense.

II. The working of such a plan would necessitate night and day service in every village in the country in order to make it of universal benefit.

III. Telegraph service would not be improved, for good business demands that private companies make their methods and operations efficient.

IV. There would be given the opportunity of political corruption to mar the efficiency of such a service.

Negative References.

Munic. Affairs, vol. 1, pp. 245-89. Arena, vol. 15, p. 245; vol. 28, pp. 188-92. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 137, p. 422; vol. 139, p. 51; vol. 166, p. 342. Forum, vol. 24, pp. 471, 723. Nation, vol. 15, p. 402; vol. 16, p. 90; vol. 32, p. 55; vol. 77, p. 354.

QUESTION XXXV.

Resolved, That the Federal Government should own and operate the telegraph lines.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The work done would be more prompt and efficient if the Federal government were back of it.

II. The systems would be amalgamated, and there would not be the confusion of transfer with its resultant mistakes.

III. The telegraph system could then be run on the plan of the Post Office department and would soon be run comparatively as cheap.

IV. Government ownership would make international communication much more available.

Affirmative References.

Hugo Richard Meyer, *British State Telegraph*. Forum, vol. 4, p. 561; vol. 9, p. 450. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 142, p. 227; vol. 143, p. 35; vol. 149, p. 44. Nation, vol. 27, p. 90; vol. 38, p. 136. Atlantic Mo., vol. 31,

p. 230. *O. J. Econ.*, vol. 2, p. 353; vol. 21, p. 96. *Independent*, vol. 63, p. 460. *Arena*, vol. 27, pp. 179-87; vol. 28, pp. 188-92.

Negative Arguments.

I. The only reason our telegraph systems are as great as they are is because they have not been hampered, as have those of other countries, by the government.

II. The express business is an example of the international scope which a private or incorporated concern can encompass.

III. We do not care for the cheaper rates which might come from government ownership if we have to sacrifice speed of delivery and communication to the slow-moving machinery of the government.

IV. Our telegraph service is now based upon competitive efficiency; under government ownership it would be subject to political manipulation.

Negative References.

Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 3, p. 572. *Public Opinion*, vol. 4, p. 399. *No. Amer. Rev.*, vol. 139, p. 51. *Nation*, vol. 49, p. 85. *Senate Reports, 1883-4*, vol. 577, pp. 13-50. *Fortn. Rev.*, vol. 91, p. 526. *Q. J. Econ.*, vol. 21, p. 96.

QUESTION XXXVI.

Resolved, That the Federal Government should have control over national elections.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. Federal control would bring the election of national officials closer to the people. This would create a more thorough investigation of men and politics.

II. The "grandfather" clauses of the South and the failure to count certain classes of votes would be impossible, for elections would be above sectional prejudices and control.

III. Federal control would create a uniformity of election laws and practice, and would be a sure remedy for evils which a state for local reasons does not care to remedy.

IV. Federal control would in no sense affect state autonomy. An election law that is good for one state is equally as good for every other state.

Affirmative References.

John Hampden Dougherty, *Election in Politics*. Century, vol. 35, p. 692; vol. 44, p. 54. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 151, pp. 257, 593. Forum, vol. 5, p. 508; vol. 9, p. 705. Outlook, vol. 82, p. 580.

Negative Arguments.

I. Federal control of national elections would mean either Federal control of state elections or it would mean that there would have to be two sets of officials.

II. The idea of Federal control of national elections violates the American feeling of local autonomy, and aims to build up a central government.

III. Federal control and regulation would only serve to create prejudice and unpatriotic sentiment in the South, where the negro vote is best handled by local authority.

IV. The plan proposed would invade the field of States' Rights.

Negative References.

Forum, vol. 5, p. 134, 383; vol. 8, p. 365; vol. 25, p. 99. Nation, vol. 49, p. 185; vol. 51, pp. 104, 161. Public Opinion, vol. 9, pp. 237, 261. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 151, p. 266.

QUESTION XXXVII.

Resolved, That Federal control of our natural resources should be further strengthened and extended.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The conservation of natural resources—forests, water, minerals, etc.—is to-day too important and pressing a matter to be left to the different and changing policies of forty-eight jurisdictions.

II. State control is impracticable; as, for example, where rivers, forests, or mines extend into or through two or more states.

III. Control by the Federal government is the only means of ensuring a consistent and continuous conservation policy.

IV. Experience favors Federal rather than State control of natural resources.

Affirmative References.

Roosevelt, *New Nationalism*. Van Hise, *Conservation of Natural Resources*. Science, n. s., vol. 26, p. 514. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 192, pp. 209-16. World's

Work, vol. 19, p. 12,662. Craftsman, vol. 21, pp. 585-94. Outlook, vol. 87, p. 291; vol. 95, p. 57; vol. 96, pp. 60, 90; vol. 99, p. 300; vol. 100, p. 852.

Negative Arguments.

I. The further extension of Federal control over our natural resources would be an unjustifiable move in the direction of a paternalistic or bureaucratic government.

II. The greatest need in the problem of conservation is the education of the people, and this can best be brought about by local responsibility and control.

III. Where state interests conflict or overlap, resources can be controlled through interstate agreements.

IV. A blanket policy to cover the whole country is impracticable. The problems of conservation are widely different in the different states, and each state should be left free to deal with its own peculiar problem.

Negative References.

No. Amer. Rev., vol. 188, pp. 740-52; vol. 191, pp. 465-81. Independent, vol. 68, pp. 155, 697. Nation, vol. 91, p. 136. Pop. Sci. Mo., vol. 77, pp. 313-32. Outlook, vol. 96, pp. 90-1. Rev. of R's, vol. 39, pp. 317-21.

QUESTION XXXVIII.

Resolved, That the issuing of Federal injunctions in labor disputes should be forbidden by Congress.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. Labor disputes are never of a national character, and hence should be handled by local or state authorities.

II. The Federal government is so far removed from local affairs that such injunctions are likely to be unjust.

III. A Federal injunction is looked upon by the laboring classes as discriminatory legislation.

IV. A Federal court should be purely a court of law, and not a legislative body.

Affirmative References.

F. J. Stimson, *Labor in Its Relation to Law*. J. H. Benton, Jr., *What Is Government by Injunction?* Jno. Mitchell, *Organized Labor*, chap. 37. Arena, vol. 10, p. 497; vol. 19, p. 378; vol. 20, p. 194; vol. 29, p. 561;

vol. 30, p. 48. Cur. Lit., vol. 40, pp. 464-5. Eco. Studies, No. 1. Independent, vol. 52, p. 1328; vol. 65, pp. 460-3, 348-51. Nation, vol. 59, p. 190. Outlook, vol. 91, pp. 3-6. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 4, p. 261; vol. 10, p. 189. Harvard Law Rev., vol. 11, p. 487. Rev. of R's, vol. 16, p. 356. Ann. Amer. Acad., vol. 5, p. 28. World's Work, vol. 6, p. 3384. Chaut., vol. 37, p. 126.

Negative Arguments.

I. The Federal Court has the same right to issue injunction as any other, and inasmuch as it is recognized above Congress, it is final.

II. Oftentimes the Federal Court is the only power which is not prejudiced.

III. Many labor troubles are railroad strikes and the like, and hence affect such National questions as mail transportation, etc.

IV. Labor organizations are National and even international in scope and activity, therefore the National Government must deal with them.

Negative References.

G. L. Bolen, *Getting a Living*, chap. 20. Henry Brannon, *Treatise on the Rights and Privileges Guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment*. Report of Amer. Bar Ass'n, 1891, vol. 17, pp. 30-51, 299-331. Amer. Law, Rev., vol. 18, p. 599; vol. 21, p. 41; vol.

34, p. 161; vol. 37, p. 148. Independent, vol. 65, pp. 348-54. Nation, vol. 65, pp. 160, 256. Outlook, vol. 83, p. 916; vol. 89, pp. 132-3, 786-9. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 188, pp. 273-84, 577-83. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 23, pp. 408-39. Forum, vol. 15, p. 311; vol. 18, p. 1. Public Opinion, vol. 15, p. 28; vol. 23, p. 229. Nation, vol. 65, pp. 160, 256.

QUESTION XXXIX.

Resolved, That municipalities should house the poor of the city.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The poor people of a city are usually citizens of such city, since they are working men of the city shops and do not come to the country at all.

II. To house the poor of a city would be cheaper than to deal with vagrants incident to not doing it.

III. The money could be easily raised by a small tax and would be much surer and better than dependence upon charity.

IV. These Municipal Homes could be made work shops to such extent that they would not attract too many of the improvident and lazy.

Affirmative References.

Ann. Amer. Acad., vol. 25, p. 248; vol. 26, p. 779.
Fortn. Rev., vol. 40, pp. 587, 761; vol. 49, p. 284; vol.

84, p. 904. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 74, p. 464. 19th Cent., vol. 17, p. 926. Pub. Amer. Econ. Ass'n, Nos. 2, 3, 4. Rev. of R's, vol. 40, p. 202.

Negative Arguments.

I. Such a move would draw to a city all the shiftless and worthless people of the surrounding country.

II. It would encourage the improvident and tax the provident.

III. The County and the State are the proper powers to deal with this problem.

IV. This could hardly help any but the unmarried, and real poverty is felt most by those with families.

Negative References.

Ann. Amer. Acad., vol. 26, p. 779. National Rev., vol. 2, p. 301. Forum, vol. 5, p. 207. 19th Cent., vol. 14, p. 934. Pub. Amer. Econ. Ass'n, vol. 8, Nos. 2 and 3, chaps. 5-8. Westm. Rev., vol. 121, p. 127.

QUESTION XL.

Resolved, That the United States should place a high tax upon all immigrants.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. Immigration should be restricted on account of its demoralizing and criminal and improvident character.

II. Immigrants are unaccustomed to our political institutions, and so either become hostile or political tools.

III. A high tax would shut out at least the undesirable improvident type.

IV. This would only be asking immigrants to pay but a comparatively small fee for the homestead and business opportunities offered them in this country.

Affirmative References.

Peter Roberts, *The New Immigration*. Forum, vol. 11, p. 635; vol. 14, p. 110. Yale Rev., vol. 1, p. 125. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 152, p. 27, Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 3,

pp. 46, 197; vol. 4, p. 480. Na. Congress. Record, 1890-91, House Misc., Documents, 1887-88, Nos. 572, part 2.

Negative Arguments.

I. Taxation of immigrants would create an undesirable and dissatisfied class of citizens.

II. The immigrant would look upon his citizenship as a right, not a privilege; patriotism would therefore not be fostered.

III. The plan proposed is undesirable. It would keep out the ambitious peasant and his family, who are our most desirable immigrants.

IV. The proposed plan is unnecessary, for our laws, already exclude the diseased, paupers, insane and criminal classes.

Negative References.

J. J. Sturz, *Suggestions for Encouragement of Immigration by Theoretical, Financial and Practical Means*. John Peter Altgeld, *The Immigration Answer*. Nation, vol. 45, p. 518. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 134, p. 347; vol. 154, p. 324; vol. 156, p. 220. Forum, vol. 13, p. 360. Westm. Rev., vol. 130, p. 474. Labor's Cyclopedia, vol. 2, p. 85. National Rev., vol. 16, pp. 113-124. Forum, vol. 11, pp. 541-9.

QUESTION XLI.

Resolved, That the true solution of the trust problem lies in the direction of the regulation of combination rather than the breaking up of combination and the restoring of competition.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. Unrestrained competition is destructive of human energy, and does not develop efficient organization nor encourage utilization of wastes.

II. The present concentration of industry is in harmony with economic conditions in the United States; for there will always be strong organizations which by natural advantages can crush weaker competitors.

III. And so the only logical method is regulation of combination, for by this means the formation of monopolies may be prevented, whereas all that can be accomplished by the plan of the negative is to break up monopolies already formed.

Affirmative References.

United States Industrial Commission; Reports, Vol.

I, Pt. I, pp. 9-38. W. S. Steven's Industrial Combinations and Trusts; pp. 529-93; Macmillan, 1913. E. M. Phelps, Federal Control of Interstate Corporations; Wilson, 1911. C. A. Beard, American Government and Politics; Macmillan, 1911. Congressional Record, 45: 94-6, Jan. 7, 1910; 48: 9735-9, July 17, 1912. North American Review, 197: 62-77, 222-33, 350-61, January-March, 1913. World's Work, 25: 617-19, April, 1913. American Economic Review, 3: Sup. 132-42, March, 1913; 3: sup. 126-31, March, 1913. A. J. Eddy, New Competition, pp. 257-78, 333-343, Appleton, 1912. (A particularly good treatise for affirmative.) C. N. Fay, Big Business and the Government, Moffat, 1912. Review of Reviews, 46: 721-8, December, 1912.

Negative Arguments.

I. The most natural method of regulating business is on the basis of competition, for there is an incentive furnished by competition to utilize all waste.

II. Many combinations and trusts are not economically efficient, and the business is run for the benefit of the stockholders and not of the consumers; hence the breaking up of such combinations and trusts is desirable.

III. But, above all, government regulation of combination is impracticable, for in the first place patents of the trusts could not be controlled by the government; secondly, we could

not afford to put government authority behind big corporations, and finally, initiative and progress would be seriously hampered by governmental regulation.

Negative References.

J. B. Clark, *Control of Trusts*, Macmillan, 1912. *American Economic Review*, 31 sup. 114-25, March, 1913. *Annals of the American Academy*, 48: 164-88, July, 1913. *Harper's Weekly*, 58: 18-9, November 8, 1913. *Journal of Political Economy*, 20: 358-72, April, 1912; 21: 85-8, January, 1913. *World's Work*, 25: 540-5, 628-40, March-April, 1913. (The *general references* given at the beginning of the list of references for the affirmative might well be read by the negative.)

QUESTION XLII.

Resolved, That the President of the United States should be elected by popular vote.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The President is the executive of all the people, and from the standpoint of democracy every voter has a right to vote directly for him.

II. The fact that the electoral vote does not represent, and even sometimes contradicts, the popular vote is evidence that it does not indicate the will of the majority.

III. If the President were elected by popular vote, every citizen's vote would count as much as any other citizen's. As it now is, all that is necessary to carry a district or state is a majority of one; all those over the majority are superfluous and might just as well not vote.

IV. The knowledge of the fact that a mere majority of all the votes would determine the election would force the nominating convention

to nominate only the men who would the most likely win this majority.

Affirmative References.

Forum, vol. 40, p. 470. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 22, p. 146. Outlook vol. 90, pp. 299-303. Rev. of R's, vol. 30, pp. 352-3; vol. 31, p. 31; vol. 37, p. 331; vol. 39, p. 34. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 171, p. 281; vol. 180, pp. 9-18. Nation, vol. 87, pp. 592-3.

Negative Arguments.

I. We have a representative election of the president now in the Electoral College, which is in keeping with our republican form of government.

II. A purely popular election would mean that the great centers of population, such as New York City, could practically control the election.

III. The people elect the legislators, and it is through them that they get the laws enacted which govern the nation. The President is an executive, commander-in-chief of the army, etc., and as such is above the clamor of the populace.

IV. By popular election it would be possible for a small minority to elect a president, for

there are always four or five candidates and no one can get a clear majority of the total votes cast.

Negative References.

Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 19, p. 19; vol. 22, p. 146. Scribner's Mag., vol. 27, pp. 643-56. Forum, vol. 40, p. 470. Rev. of R's, vol. 31, p. 31; vol. 37, p. 331. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 171, p. 273. Independent, vol. 52, p. 1292. Forum, vol. 18, p. 270.

QUESTION XLIII.

Resolved, That Presidential Electors should be chosen by districts instead of on a general ticket.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. Our president should be chosen so as to be the absolute choice of the majority vote, and under the Electoral College he is not.

II. Such a move would tend to nationalize all sections, for they would realize that they were surely represented in the presidential election.

III. Under district representation a larger general vote would be polled, whereas now a large proportion of voters in those states where the result is certain do not vote.

IV. This plan would break up the New York balance of power and the "Solid South."

Affirmative References.

Forum, vol. 12, p. 902. Atlantic Mo., vol. 42, p. 543.

Nation, vol. 52, pp. 421-2; vol. 81, pp. 5-6. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 180, pp. 9-18. Outlook, vol. 90, pp. 776-7.

Negative Arguments.

I. District electors would demand that all states be divided up according to population, and this in turn would mean that the Eastern states would control.

II. Such a system would always result in the election of a House and President of the same party, and this would be dangerous.

III. It would encourage gerrymandering, which has always been the case in district elections.

IV. This plan would ultimately mean that state and national legislatures and the President would all be of the same political complexion, which would be literal monarchy.

Negative References.

Amer. Law Rev., vol. 121, p. 1. Nation, vol. 83, p. 85. Outlook, vol. 90, pp. 229-303, 776-7. Century, vol. 7, p. 124. Inter. Rev., vol. 5, pp. 201, 207. Forum, vol. 12, p. 702.

QUESTION XLIV.

Resolved, That the pension policy of the United States is not justified.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The pension policy has been flagrantly extravagant, demanding an appropriation one year as high as \$140,000,000, and the sweeping provisions of the 1912 pension bill will increase the pension graft beyond all reason.

II. The men who fought are no more deserving of aid than those who did not go to the war on account of age or ill health, and yet who suffered because of the war.

III. Every man who was in the war can find some excuse incident to his service for his ill health at seventy or eighty years of age.

IV. If the soldier receives remuneration in the form of a pension, he is not serving his country because of patriotism, but for money.

Affirmative References.

Century, vol. 28, p. 427; vol. 42, p. 179; vol. 46, p.

135. Harper's Mag., vol. 86, p. 235. Nation, vol. 44, pp. 92, 136; vol. 48, pp. 5, 258, 438; vol. 55, p. 466; vol. 91, pp. 462-3. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 156, pp. 416, 621-30. Forum, vol. 6, p. 540; vol. 12, p. 423; vol. 15, pp. 377, 439, 522-40. Pop. Sci. Mon., vol. 65, p. 18.

Negative Arguments.

I. In granting pensions our government is only following the practice of all civilized countries.

II. The men who fought are most of them disabled in some way because of their service in the army.

III. No patriotic tax payer will object to helping pay these men for the great sacrifices they made and for what they did for the Nation.

IV. The pension came as a reward and is in no sense a price or wage paid these men for their services. Such being the case, a pension system creates rather than destroys patriotism.

Negative References.

Amer. J. Soc., vol. 14, pp. 64-67. Century, vol. 42, p. 790. Congressional Record (Pensions), 1885-95. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 153, p. 205; vol. 156, p. 420. Outlook, vol. 76, p. 680; vol. 82, p. 333; vol. 94, p. 595. Conf. Char. and Cor., 1906, p. 484.

QUESTION XLV.

Resolved, That municipalities should furnish aid to the unemployed in times of depression.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The unemployed are natural citizens of these municipalities and aid the city in times of prosperity. The city should remember this.

II. Municipal aid to the unemployed in hard times would eliminate the evil of vagrancy, and the poor would be taken care of at less expense than in the jails.

III. There could be established regular businesses by which these people could be furnished work.

IV. The city can do this through the sale of bonds, etc., and the common charities have no such mode of support.

Affirmative References.

Forum, vol. 16, p. 655; vol. 17, p. 276. Arena, vol. 9, p. 822. Charities, vol. 20, pp. 608-9. 19th Cent.,

vol. 32, p. 845. Q. Jour. Econ., vol. 8, p. 168. J. Pol. Econ., vol. 15, pp. 513-30. Rev. of R's, vol. 9, pp. 29, 179.

Negative Arguments.

I. Municipal aid to unemployed would tend to encourage shiftlessness.

II. The undeserving would be just as welcome as the deserving.

III. The municipalities can not afford to keep an industry just for times of depression. This is the time when such an industry would not pay, and other times it would stand idle.

IV. The plan proposed is no part of the proper function of a municipality. The establishment of private charity institutions has proved to be the best method of dealing with this problem.

Negative References.

Forum, vol. 17, p. 287. Q. Jour. Econ., vol. 8, pp. 168, 453; vol. 15, pp. 513-30. Public Opinion, vol. 16, p. 121. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 3, p. 282. Nation, vol. 57, p. 481; vol. 59, p. 6. Spectator, vol. 59, p. 1473. Rev. of R's, vol. 9, pp. 29, 38, 179.

QUESTION XLVI.

Resolved, That the executive appointments of a City Mayor should not require Council confirmation.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The Mayor is elected as chief executive of the city and should be such to the extent of controlling all executive offices.

II. The people have the chance to elect the right kind of an executive, and if they do not elect a man competent to control the executive side of city government, they are to blame.

III. The dividing of accountability means the decrease of responsibility and consequently of efficiency.

IV. This system has proved effective in New York City and elsewhere.

Affirmative References.

Bryce, *American Commonwealth*, pp. 472, 561. Scribner's, vol. 2, p. 485. Ann. Amer. Acad., vol. 23, p. 195; vol. 27, pp. 139-42. Nation, vol. 13, p. 333;

vol. 82, p. 463. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 153, p. 587. Forum, vol. 3, p. 170. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 20, p. 447; vol. 22, pp. 645-62.

Negative Arguments.

I. The Mayor system has been productive of more corruption than any other form of city government.

II. The tendency is toward the Commission form, which is just the opposite to that of a chief executive.

III. A distribution of power brings the government closer to the people and makes it less despotic and monarchical.

IV. The theory of Council approval is the idea of check and balance which obtains in all American political institutions.

Negative References.

Lincoln Steffens, *The Shame of the Cities*. Bryce, *American Commonwealth*, p. 50. Forum, vol. 12, p. 165. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 153, p. 580. Outlook, vol. 82, p. 5. Ann. Amer. Acad., vol. 17, p. 35. Atlantic Mo., vol. 89, p. 391. World Today, vol. 11, p. 943.

QUESTION XLVII.

Resolved, That cities should own their street railways.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The street railways of a city are something every citizen uses, and so are on the same basis as the streets. We would not think of advocating private ownership of the streets.

II. The city railways use the streets for transportation, which is fair only if they are a part of the city property.

III. If the cities owned and operated their own systems they could either run them at a lower cost to the passengers or increase their efficiency, for they would be run at cost.

IV. This would do away with such things as ninety-nine year franchises, sympathetic strikes, and private monopoly and bribery.

Affirmative References.

Edward W. Bemis, *Municipal Monopolies*, pp. 397-

404. *Arena*, vol. 12, p. 393; vol. 19, p. 218; vol. 25, p. 198; vol. 32, pp. 318, 428, 461; vol. 34, pp. 644-7; vol. 35, pp. 526-9; vol. 37, pp. 396, 530. *Atlantic Mo.*, vol. 71, p. 120; vol. 91, p. 408. *Ann. Amer. Acad.*, vol. 2, p. 433; vol. 14, p. 310; vol. 18, p. 479; vol. 24, p. 261. *Amer. Jour. Soc.*, vol. 12, pp. 241-53. *Forum*, vol. 32, p. 201. *Rev. of R's*, vol. 35, pp. 329-33. *Q. J. of Econ.*, vol. 6, p. 98; vol. 12, p. 83.

Negative Arguments.

I. Municipal ownership has always tended to lessen the efficiency of the system.

II. Municipal ownership would mean political control by some administration and consequent corruption.

III. The city officials would see to it that many people got free transportation, which would preclude all reduction in common fare.

IV. Under private ownership the feature of competition could be used to a greater extent, and thus solve the franchise problem and insure cheap transportation.

Negative References.

A. R. Foote, *Municipal Public Service Industries*, pp. 1-89. *Arena*, vol. 31, pp. 620-22; vol. 37, pp. 181-90. *Ann. Amer. Acad.*, vol. 29, pp. 275-91. *Fortnightly Rev.*, vol. 72, p. 669. *Independent*, vol. 52, p. 1165.

Nation, vol. 65, p. 26; vol. 72, p. 250. 19th Century, vol. 52, p. 713. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 182, pp. 953-960; vol. 183, pp. 729-36. Rev. of R's, vol. 31, p. 256; vol. 32, p. 106. Outlook, vol. 82, pp. 705-6. Q. J. Econ., vol. 13, p. 453; vol. 14, p. 121.

QUESTION XLVIII.

Resolved, That the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution should be repealed.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The fifteenth amendment was an unnecessary addition to the Constitution. The thirteenth amendment, and the first section of the fourteenth freed the Negro and gave him entrance into our courts of justice.

II. The amendment, coming at a time when the South was so bitterly opposed to it, was an unwise move.

III. It has not been effective because of the "grandfather clauses" and such legislation as has practically made it a dead letter.

IV. It has been the cause of what is known as the "Solid South," which is not conducive to just representation.

Affirmative References.

Ann. Amer. Acad., vol. 15, p. 493; vol. 18, pp. 95-

118. Atlantic Mo., vol. 85, pp. 145, 473, 634; vol. 88, pp. 121, 289, 437. Forum, vol. 1, p. 126; vol. 5, p. 383; vol. 6, pp. 144, 586; vol. 30, p. 115; vol. 32, p. 460. Independent, vol. 60, pp. 15, 21-26; vol. 65, p. 651; vol. 71, p. 660. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 142, p. 307; vol. 170, p. 785; vol. 175, p. 534; vol. 179, p. 402. Nation, vol. 90, p. 334.

Negative Arguments.

I. The Negro's educational and civic advancement depends upon his being recognized as entitled to all the privileges of citizenship.

II. The Negro has made marked advancement since the Civil War, and has grown to be an indispensable industrial factor in the South. As such he deserves recognition.

III. The Federal enactment was a reasonable restriction upon the state's sovereignty. It is only one out of fifteen such cases.

IV. The problem can better be solved by establishing a universal educational standard as a basis of suffrage.

Negative References.

Ann. Amer. Acad., vol. 27, pp. 597-609. Atlantic Mo., vol. 78, p. 441; vol. 84, p. 577; vol. 87, p. 817; vol. 90, pp. 65, 289; vol. 106, pp. 612-19. Forum, vol. 1, p. 562; vol. 5, p. 627; vol. 30, p. 693; vol. 32, p. 116;

vol. 36, p. 289. Independent, vol. 64, p. 1322; vol. 65, pp. 651-2. Nation, vol. 66, p. 398; vol. 69, p. 384; vol. 76, pp. 204, 324, 346. Outlook, vol. 60, p. 1059; vol. 61, pp. 486, 711, 802; vol. 73, pp. 293, 607, 619, 950; vol. 93, pp. 310-16. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 189, pp. 89-92.

QUESTION XLIX.

Resolved, That a reasonable property qualification should be made the basis of municipal suffrage.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. It is only just that those who bear the burden of taxation should control the administration.

II. The improvident who are a menace to the city have no right to vote their type into municipal office.

III. A property basis for suffrage is especially demanded in city government because of the foreign population, which is not in the country districts.

IV. It would eliminate graft, for it is those that do not have anything at stake who can be easily bribed.

Affirmative References.

R. G. Gettel, *Readings In Political Science*, pp. 305-12. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, vol. 30, pp. 296, 520. No. Amer.

Rev., vol. 137, pp. 218, 413. Forum, vol. 10, p. 357; vol. 12, p. 153. Outlook, vol. 67, p. 648; vol. 94, pp. 43-4. Nation, vol. 34, p. 245. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 21, pp. 177-89. Harper's W., vol. 44, pp. 974-5.

Negative Arguments.

I. City government has very little to do with property, and its policy should not be governed by such qualifications.

II. A property requirement would eliminate all young men and those who were getting started in business because they had not yet accumulated property.

III. Men who live in the city but have large business interests elsewhere may be its most desirable citizens.

IV. The working classes, who have no property, often do more to make the city than any other class of citizens, and it would be both inadvisable and unjust to disfranchise them.

Negative References.

National Conference for Good Government, 1894, Providence Pub. Co. Lib. Bulletin, I, No. 2, p. 14. Harper's W., vol. 44, pp. 974-5. Outlook, vol. 64, pp. 434-6, 184-5. Forum, vol. 14, p. 267. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 103, p. 241; vol. 175, p. 534.

QUESTION L.

Resolved, That we should maintain an educational qualification for voting.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The fact that we deny women, paupers, criminals and the insane the privilege of voting shows that we consider suffrage a privilege and not a right, and that we believe the privilege should be restricted.

II. If we believe in intelligent voting, then we cannot deny that education, the basis of intelligent voting, should be the basis of qualification for suffrage.

III. At present we have educational qualification for naturalization, but not for voting. This is unfair to the foreigner and an inconsistency in policy.

IV. An educational qualification for voting would do away with much of the corruption in politics. Most of the purchased votes come from among the uneducated, and the political

demagogue does his most effective work among the ignorant.

Affirmative References.

W. E. Lecky, *Democracy and Liberty*, vol. 1, pp. 58-98. F. J. Goodnow, *Municipal Problems*, chap. 7. N. S. Shaler, *The Citizen*, pp. 206-15. R. M. Atchison, *Un-American Immigration*, chap. 4. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 127, p. 1; vol. 136, p. 119; vol. 137, p. 413; vol. 139, p. 492. Forum, vol. 9, p. 117; vol. 11, p. 29; vol. 14, p. 159; vol. 26, p. 393; vol. 32, pp. 460, 686. Ann. Amer. Acad., vol. 15, p. 493; vol. 19, p. 408. Educational Rev., vol. 12, p. 120; vol. 28, p. 105. Pop. Sci. Mo., vol. 26, p. 194. Century, vol. 37, p. 621; vol. 67, p. 474.

Negative Arguments.

I. It does not follow that the man who cannot read and write or who has not attained a certain standard of scholarship does not have a sense of right and justice, nor that he is not capable of measuring the worth of candidates seeking office,—the things which make a man an intelligent voter.

II. To tax a man and not allow him to vote would be to deny the principle of "Taxation without representation is tyranny."

III. Suffrage is within itself an education,

Good citizenship and interest in governmental affairs can be encouraged only by the use of the suffrage franchise.

IV. It is not true that the corruption of present political methods is due to lack of education, but more often to political rogues who are in most cases educated well enough to easily pass any educational test.

Negative References.

C. W. Elliot, *American Contribution to Civilization*, pp. 21-31. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 103, p. 241. Forum, vol. 1, p. 209; vol. 3, p. 170. Atlantic Mo., vol. 43, p. 71; vol. 78, p. 441. Pop. Sci. Mo., vol. 26, p. 194. Internat. Rev., vol. 6, p. 2. Cosmopolitan, vol. 9, p. 508; vol. 14, p. 476. Westm. Rev., vol. 137, p. 680. Outlook, vol. 67, p. 648. Nation, vol. 3, p. 371. Open Court, vol. 8, p. 3959.

QUESTION LI.

Resolved, That a single tax on land values should be adopted in the United States.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. A Single Tax would be collected before profits were considered, and would thus not be subject to evasion or shifting incidence.

II. A tax upon land values would be a tax upon "unearned increment," and not upon things which are produced or developed by the owner.

III. It would eliminate the entangling complexities of the customs and other taxes, and would dispense with an army of tax-gatherers.

IV. It is a just tax, because it is based upon natural production and not upon wages or necessities of life controlled by monopolies.

V. The single tax would remove the danger of land monopoly by men of large wealth.

Affirmative References.

Henry George, *Progress and Poverty; The Land Question*; and other works. Bliss, Ency. of Social Reform, pp. 414-19. Arena, vol. 3, pp. 157, 525; vol. 18, p. 399; vol. 21, p. 51; vol. 26, pp. 292, 362; vol. 34, p. 500; vol. 35, pp. 366-72; vol. 40, pp. 331-2. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 133, p. 65; vol. 141, p. 1; vol. 145, p. 1; vol. 158, p. 175. Forum, vol. 8, p. 40. Q. J. of Econ., vol. 5, pp. 357, 494. Westm. Rev., vol. 137, p. 513; vol. 154, p. 162; vol. 156, p. 197; vol. 166, p. 418; vol. 167, pp. 630-5. Everybody's, April, 1912. Univ. of Texas Record, vol. 11, No. 3, May 22, 1912. Amer. Mag. for November, 1912, p. 52.

Negative Arguments.

I. The single tax would be discriminating in that it would not touch any industry except agriculture.

II. Land does not belong equally to all unless its value is contributed to equally by all, which is notoriously not the case.

III. The single tax system does not even aim at making men pay taxes according to their ability, and consequently exempts the multi-millionaires who may have made their money in speculation.

IV. It would be a rigid tax and would produce least in times of greatest stress,

V. The single tax could not be made to produce enough revenue to carry on over one-tenth of the government's projects.

Negative References.

Bliss, Encyc. of Social Reform, pp. 1117-19. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 137, p. 147; vol. 144, p. 107. Forum, vol. 3, pp. 15, 433. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 6, p. 625. Q. J. of Econ., vol. 7, p. 433. Century, vol. 42, p. 792. Q. J. of Soc., vol. 22, p. 116. Nation, vol. 31, pp. 65, 117; vol. 38, p. 237; vol. 92, p. 10. Independent, vol. 64, pp. 815-16. 19th Century, vol. 65, pp. 191-205; vol. 68, pp. 389-98. Arena, vol. 35, pp. 323-4. Sat. Rev., vol. 61, p. 388.

QUESTION LII.

Resolved, That there should be some legislation providing for the guarantee of bank deposits.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The failure to guarantee bank deposits is the only instance in the business world where no surety is given.

II. The guarantee would mean that bankers themselves would see to it that there were no more bank failures.

III. The fact that deposits were guaranteed would bring thousands of additional dollars into circulation, and so would itself aid the bankers.

IV. The plan has already been tried out with success in Canada and several of the states.

Affirmative References.

William Jennings Bryan, *The Guaranteed Banks*. Outlook, vol. 88, pp. 55, 65; vol. 90, p. 53; vol. 92, p. 304; vol. 93, pp. 478-9. Independent, vol. 65, p. 418.

Cur. Lit., vol. 45, p. 362. Banker's Mag., vol. 77, p. 397; vol. 78, pp. 78, 269, 821. Jour. Pol. Econ., vol. 17, p. 65.

Negative Arguments.

I. Before a depositor can lose his deposit, if placed in a National bank, the stockholders must lose twice the worth of the stock, which precludes any chance for fraud.

II. To establish a guarantee law would be to force the prudent and good banker to pay for the imprudence of the bad banker.

III. Such a scheme could not suffice in times of depression because the surplus would not be large enough (New York law, 1840-42).

IV. A far better solution of our monetary problem would be a Central Bank of deposit.

Negative References.

James Lawrence Laughlin, *Later Day Problems*, pp. 238-72. Scribner's, vol. 44, p. 101. Nation, vol. 87, p. 220. World's Work, vol. 17, p. 10,874. Chautauquan, vol. 52, p. 322. Outlook, vol. 90, pp. 53, 60, 339. Rev. of R's, vol. 340, p. 345. Banker's Mag., vol. 76, pp. 27, 163; vol. 77, pp. 67, 103. Independent, vol. 64, p. 914. Chicago Banker, vol. 24, p. 28; vol. 25, p. 22.

QUESTION LIII.

Resolved, That legislative bodies should be chosen by a system of proportional representation.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. If this is a government by the people then every man should have equal representation, and proportional representation means this.

II. Such a system would do away with gerrymandering.

III. Such a system would demand that men who lived in states which were overwhelmingly Republican or Democratic would wield an influence proportional to their population.

IV. Such a system would also demand the popular and proportional election of United States senators.

Affirmative References.

Jno. R. Commons, *Proportional Representation; Representation of Interests*. Arena, vol. 7, p. 290; vol. 10, p. 767; vol. 14, p. 221; vol. 28, p. 610; vol. 30, p. 591; vol. 31, p. 157; vol. 32, pp. 269, 403; vol. 34, pp. 344-7; vol. 36, pp. 46-9. Atlantic Mo., vol. 69, pp.

542, 678. *Contemp. Rev.*, vol. 94, pp. 437-51. *Independent*, vol. 52, pp. 1411, 1479. *Nation*, vol. 5, p. 130; vol. 13, p. 69; vol. 43, p. 229; vol. 54, p. 4. *Rev. of R's*, vol. 39, pp. 374-5. *Forum*, vol. 9, p. 538. *Westm. Rev.*, vol. 167, pp. 1-11.

Negative Arguments.

I. Such a system would deal a death blow to our dual form of government.

II. Proportional representation would demand that both senate and house be elected in the same way, and it would be the only instance of the kind in the world.

III. Proportional representation would permit the great centers of population completely to control the government.

IV. Proportional representation would create sectional troubles between the East and West.

Negative References.

E. R. Naville, *Objections to Proportional Representations*. Walter Bagehot, *The English Constitution*. T. R. Ashworth, *Proportional Representation Applied to Party Government*. *No. Amer. Rev.*, vol. 104, p. 205. *Fortn. Rev.*, vol. 4, p. 49; vol. 23, p. 830; vol. 43, p. 202. *Arena*, vol. 10, p. 767. *Contemp. Rev.*, vol. 45, p. 714. *19th Century*, vol. 17, p. 312. *Nation*, vol. 37, p. 347. *Decisions of Wisconsin State Supreme Court*, vol. 81, p. 440; vol. 83, p. 90.

QUESTION LIV.

Resolved, That sugar should be admitted into this country free of duty.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. An industry which gives us only one-tenth of our supply is too small to demand such discrimination as a protective duty.

II. Everybody uses sugar, and that means that we all contribute to the income of the few men in the sugar industry.

III. The duty injures all industries in which raw sugar is one of the ingredients, and so raises the prices of those commodities also.

IV. The sugar schedule has already caused retaliation on the part of Germany, and has helped to keep down reciprocity with South America and Cuba.

Affirmative References.

Independent, vol. 60, pp. 66-9. Sugar and Tariff Reform Series, III, No. 12, p. 174. Harper's W., vol. 38, pp. 602, 771, 819. Rev. of R's, vol. 39, pp. 646-54. Nation, vol. 59, pp. 74, 112. Congressional Record,

1889-90, vol. 10, p. 631. Atlantic Mo., vol. 101, p. 334. Q. J. of Econ., vol. 23, p. 548. Outlook, vol. 92, p. 22.

Negative Arguments.

I. The revenue accruing from this duty is the greatest of any schedule, and the burden is borne almost in the ratio of the ability of the individual to pay, for the rich use more sugar than the poor.

II. The beet sugar industry will establish itself as one of our greatest industries if only given protection.

III. The removal of the sugar duty would not solve the refinery trouble, for refineries could still obtain the raw material.

IV. To remove the sugar duty would be to deny or destroy the whole revenue policy of the nation, for it returns about one-fourth of the customs duties.

Negative References.

Henry George, *Protection of Free Trade*. S. M. Patten, *The Future of Raw Material*. Nation, vol. 88, p. 426. Rev. of R's, vol. 39, p. 646. Protectionist, vol. 21, p. 619. Senate File for Aug. 3, 1911. Congressional Record, 1893-4, Appendix, pp. 634, 1178; 1889-90, Appendix, p. 437. Harper's W., vol. 38, p. 218.

QUESTION LV.

Resolved, That wool should be admitted into the United States free of duty.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The American wool industry is not sufficiently important in comparison to the world's industry to deserve a protective schedule.

II. The climate of the United States keeps us from growing the finer qualities, Mohair and Angora, which are produced in South America and Australia. We should not have to pay a high tariff on these wools.

III. The removal of the tariff would give the American factories a greater and finer quality of raw material.

IV. The discrimination in favor of a few hundred sheep and goat raisers against the millions who wear woollen goods and consequently pay the tariff, is unjust.

Affirmative References.

A. Penniston, *Both Sides of The Tariff Question*.
C. W. Wright, *Wool Growing, and The Tariff*. Amer. Jour. Pol., vol. 1, pp. 231-8. Q. J. of Econ., vol. 8, p. 14; vol. 19, pp. 610-47. Nor. Amer. Rev., vol. 154, p. 133. Tariff Reform Series, vol. 3, No. 19, p. 343; vol. 5, No. 1, p. 1. Amer. Mag., vol. 67, pp. 437-49; vol. 67, p. 578. Nation, vol. 89, pp. 318-21.

Negative Arguments.

I. The wool growers need protection because of the advantages of climate, etc., in Australia and South America, and the cheaper labor in those countries.

II. The vast areas which can be utilized only for grazing purposes would be waste lands if the industry were blotted out by free foreign competition.

III. The industry has doubled twice in the last fifty years under our protective system, and the price of wool has been lowered one-third.

IV. The agricultural tendencies of South America and the droughts in Australia are fast destroying the wool industry in those countries; hence the preservation of the industry in the United States will mean much in the future.

Negative References.

Soc. Econ., vol. 7, pp. 145-8. Senate File, July 28th, 1911. Bulletin of Nat. Ass'n, Wool M'f'rs, vol. 18, Nos. 1, 3; vol. 21, p. 333; vol. 23, p. 275; vol. 29, pp. 268-9. Congressional Record, 1893-4, Appendix, pp. 1064, 1172. Q. J. of Econ., vol. 19, p. 610. Everybody's, vol. 22, p. 656. Amer. Econ., vol. 47, p. 9. Protectionist, vol. 20, pp. 515-19.

QUESTION LVI.

Resolved, That a free trade policy should be adopted in the United States.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. There is no economic basis for a protection policy. It only creates artificial competition and helps to destroy natural competition.

II. The difference between American and foreign wages is more than overbalanced by the increased cost of living.

III. If the working classes can live within their means by being allowed to purchase foreign-produced goods, and can not do so by buying home-produced goods, it is to the interest of the nation to allow them to buy foreign goods.

IV. The fact that other nations pay custom duties is no reason why we should. The fact that the German consumer pays a tariff on all American goods is no reason why the Ameri-

can consumer should have added to his cost of living a tariff on German goods.

Affirmative References.

Taussig, *Tariff History of the United States*. Ashley, *Modern Tariff History*. Independent, vol. 65, p. 1209. Forum, vol. 5, p. 79; vol. 6, pp. 167, 276; vol. 8, p. 475; vol. 32, p. 608; vol. 41, pp. 492-6. Fortn. Rev., vol. 85, pp. 294-7. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 136, pp. 270, 671; vol. 190, pp. 535-56. Nation, vol. 82, p. 358; vol. 88, pp. 597-8. Contemp. Rev., vol. 86, p. 18. Outlook, vol. 89, pp. 961-2; vol. 90, pp. 765-7; vol. 92, pp. 378-80, 663-4. Rev. of R's, vol. 36, pp. 47-50; Jan., 1912.

Negative Arguments.

I. Protection helps to develop home industries and resources by lessening foreign competition.

II. It has always had a tendency to raise wages, and has been the one thing which has made America the home of the working man.

III. Its schedules can be so arranged as to make all industries equally profitable.

IV. It is demanded by the fact that other nations restrict competition of our products in foreign markets.

Negative References.

J. R. Dew, *Lectures on the Restrictive System*. Franklin Pierce, *Tariff and the Trusts*. Forum, vol. 4, pp. 357, 582; vol. 8, p. 136; vol. 10, p. 142; vol. 30, p. 430. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 135, p. 403; vol. 139, p. 372; vol. 147, p. 460; vol. 150, pp. 27, 281, 740; vol. 175, p. 746. 19th Century, vol. 5, p. 638; vol. 54, pp. 181, 202, 369, 538. Outlook, vol. 92, pp. 378-80. Q. J. of Econ., vol. 3, p. 259; vol. 15, p. 371; vol. 18, p. 135.

QUESTION LVII.

Resolved, That the short ballot should be adopted in all municipal elections.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. By limiting the number of names on a ballot to five or not more than ten, no unworthy candidate could pass the search-light of public investigation.

II. By giving the chief officials the power to appoint their subordinates, the short ballot increases the significance of an office. This will tend to attract men of better caliber towards political offices.

III. The complexity and intricacies of the long ballot can not help but invite political patronage and corruption, which would be decreased were there but one-tenth the number of men to be selected.

IV. The short ballot concentrates on the few important offices and thus insures a sound basis for all offices.

Affirmative References.

Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev., vol. 5, pp. 600-4. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 24, pp. 589-614. Outlook, vol. 93, pp. 896, 996; vol. 92, pp. 635, 780, 829, 971. World's Work, vol. 19, p. 12760. Independent, vol. 67, pp. 389, 1389. Nation, vol. 80, p. 367; vol. 81, pp. 395, 415. Everybody's, vol. 26, p. 372.

Negative Arguments.

I. The short ballot is a step towards bureaucratic government in that it makes of the few men elected a hierarchy to whom all officials under them are subject.

II. The fact that so many of the minor officers would have to depend upon superiors for appointment would require that such superiors, in order to be elected, would select the minor officials by pre-election promises.

III. The fact that the electors would demand a declaration concerning future policy would rob the plan of its theoretical benefits.

IV. With so few men to be elected and so many to be appointed the opportunity for a gigantic political machine would be much more favorable than in the case of the long ballot.

Negative References.

Note. This being a comparatively new question,

most of the articles favoring the affirmative. These following general references, however, will be found suggestive for the negative: *Pol. Sci. Q.*, vol. 16, pp. 62-7; vol. 21, pp. 37-58. *Outlook*, vol. 81, pp. 863-8; vol. 99, pp. 362-4. *Nation*, vol. 72, p. 169; vol. 80, pp. 84-5, 367; vol. 81, pp. 395, 415. *No. Amer. Rev.*, vol. 184, p. 558; vol. 191, pp. 602-11. *Arena*, vol. 39, pp. 59-64; vol. 40, pp. 216-8. *Independent*, vol. 69, pp. 1152, 1316. Editorials for the negative may be found in files in the *Aurora Beacon* (Illinois), *The Cleveland Leader* (Ohio), *The Concord Patriot* (New Hampshire) and *The New York Press*.

QUESTION LVIII.

Resolved, That public education should be made compulsory for all children who are fourteen years of age or under.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The fact that the status of society rests upon the education of the individual of society, makes it unwise to leave the education of children to individual choice.

II. Compulsory education would improve the public schools themselves because it could compel a more universal interest in the school system.

III. The fact that a man may not care whether his child is educated makes it necessary for the child's good to enforce school attendance.

IV. Compulsory education, by demanding that all children under a certain age be in school, would solve the child labor problem.

V. Compulsory education, whenever fairly and fully tried, has worked successfully.

Affirmative References.

M. P. Cavert, *Compulsory Education*. Education, vol. 4, pp. 25-34. Charities, vol. 21, pp. 961-4. Educ. Rev., vol. 5, pp. 119-30. Ann. Amer. Acad., vol. 32, sup. pp. 57-66. Sewanee Rev., vol. 16, pp. 25-42, 298-308. Proceedings of Nat. Educ. Ass'n, 1871, pp. 220-4; 1905, pp. 103-11; 1908, pp. 1229-31. Fifteenth Session, Southern Educ. Ass'n, 1904, pp. 78-94; Eighteenth Session South. Educ. Ass'n, 1907, pp. 97-108 *Compulsory Education*, Bulletin of the Univ. of Texas, Dept. of Extension.

Negative Arguments.

I. In many localities such compulsory attendance upon public schools would be impracticable because of the poor school facilities.

II. One man has no more right to dictate the standards of education for another man's children than he has to set his standard of clothing, food, etc.

III. The idea that a child must be educated before he is fourteen years old or he never will be, is fallacious. The child who will not study is often better off out of doors developing brain cells which he will later use.

IV. In many instances the age would be arbitrary, and better education could be gotten at home or in private schools

V. Experience does not favor the general adoption of compulsory education.

Negative References.

Paulsen, *German Education*, p. 140, J. W. Perrin, *The History of Compulsory Education in New England*. Encyclopedia Britannica, vol. II, pp. 960-1. Education, vol. 14, pp. 352-7. Educ. Rev., vol. 3, pp. 444-9; vol. 4, pp. 47-52, 129-41; vol. 6, pp. 129-36, 140. Outlook, vol. 88, pp. 94-6. Jour. of Educ., December, 1909. Proceedings of Nat. Educ. Ass'n, 1890, pp. 186-91, 191-9; 1905, p. 150. Bulletin No. 4, Conference for Education in Texas, Austin, Texas. *Compulsory Education*. Bulletin of Univ. of Texas, Dept. of Extension.

QUESTION LIX.

Resolved, That the State should supervise and control primary and secondary education.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The welfare and progress of a state depends upon the education and advancement of its youth. Therefore, the state should take it upon itself to see that its primary and secondary educational system is the best.

II. If private and church schools are too prevalent, American and civic ideas will be made secondary to sectional, and in case of foreign schools un-American ideas may be taught.

III. By state control a uniform system can be carried out and more efficient work and teaching insured.

IV. It is only by a system of state schools that compulsory education can be carried out.

Affirmative References.

Lalor's Cyclopaedia, vol. II, p. 29. Pop. Sci. Mo., vol. 19, p. 635. Forum, vol. 11, p. 59; vol. 12, p. 208. Contemp. Rev., vol. 27, p. 70. Educ. Rev., vol. 1, pp. 26, 52; vol. 5, p. 424. Barnard's American Journal of Education, vol. III, p. 81. Education, vol. 12, p. 152.

Negative Arguments.

I. State supervision means that all children must be forced into classes where age instead of intelligence is the standard.

II. State schools will become involved in politics. Teachers and text-books will be obtained through political influence.

III. Education is an individual matter and should be propagated according to the individual parent's will.

IV. State control demands that the man with no family or a small family must, by the payment of taxes, help in educating other men's children.

Negative References.

Paul Le Roy, Beaulieu, *The Modern State*, pp. 63-91, 155-62. Pop. Sci. Mo., vol. 17, p. 664; vol. 30, p. 699; vol. 31, p. 124. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 133, p. 215; vol. 153, p. 193. Forum, vol. 12, p. 196. Fortn. Rev., vol. 34, p. 42. Nation, vol. 42, p. 51.

QUESTION LX.

Resolved, That further Federal legislation in respect to trusts and industrial combinations is desirable.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The Sherman Anti-trust law is not stringent enough. It does little more than force the large monopolies into a number of smaller ones.

II. The attempt at state control has not proved satisfactory, for monopolies, harassed by stringent laws, only move or transfer to another state.

III. The elimination of competition practiced by corporations who own parallel railroad lines should be stopped, and the Federal government is the only sovereignty with jurisdiction wide enough to stop it.

Affirmative References.

C. R. Van Hise, *Concentration in Control*. Forum, vol. 26, p. 452; vol. 27, p. 523; vol. 28, p. 412. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 138, p. 535; vol. 169, p. 210; vol.

172, p. 906; vol. 183, pp. 189-94. Outlook, vol. 90, pp. 3-5. Arena, vol. 26, p. 362; vol. 28, p. 449; vol. 29, pp. 414, 644; vol. 30, pp. 200, 337. McClure's, vol. 31, pp. 665-80. Atlantic Mo., vol. 85, p. 47; vol. 87, p. 737; vol. 89, p. 332. Independent, vol. 53, p. 1001; vol. 54, pp. 2132, 2927; vol. 55, pp. 123, 539; vol. 65, pp. 137-40.

Negative Arguments.

I. The Sherman Anti-trust law, if properly enforced, will accomplish all that could be desired.

II. Trusts and corporations must be chartered under state laws, and to permit further Federal control would be to confuse state and national jurisdiction.

III. The history of open and free competition proves that the combination of great business interests was an economic benefit.

Negative References.

Forum, vol. 27, pp. 257, 268; vol. 30, p. 286; vol. 31, p. 213; vol. 38, p. 732. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 170, p. 244; vol. 172, p. 641; vol. 175, p. 877; vol. 179, p. 420. Arena, vol. 22, p. 301; vol. 23, p. 617; vol. 24, p. 405; vol. 29, p. 63. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 2, pp. 45, 63; vol. 3, p. 385, 572; vol. 18, pp. 1, 462. Independent, vol. 51, pp. 2634, 3375; vol. 52, pp. 540, 645. Atlantic Mo., vol. 101, pp. 9-16.

QUESTION LXI.

Resolved, That a National Board of Arbitration should be created, to have jurisdiction over all railroad disputes.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The railroads are national in their scope, and so Federal arbitration is the only rightful jurisdiction.

II. A Federal board would mean that its decrees could be backed by Federal injunction, which would mean the end of strikes.

III. Prompt action such as this plan would bring about is necessary because of the many phases of national life transportation affects.

IV. Compulsory arbitration has proved a success where it has been tried,—Australia, Canada, etc.

Affirmative References.

Jno. P. Peters, *Labor and Capital*, pp. 133-9, 143-52, 179-84, 185-99, 245-58, 448-57. *Public Opinion*, vol. 17, p. 809. *Arena*, vol. 7, pp. 30, 306; vol. 39, pp. 532-8. *Atlantic Mo.*, vol. 67, p. 34. *Forum*, vol. 18,

p. 425. Charities, vol. 21, pp. 71-2. Jour. of Soc. Sci., vol. 28, p. 86. Nation, vol. 59, pp. 42, 376; vol. 80, pp. 50-2. Outlook, vol. 102, pp. 752-7. Literary Digest, December, 1912, p. 1048.

Negative Arguments.

I. The existing courts can settle or could be given power to settle all disputes.

II. Compulsory arbitration would destroy the right of civil contract.

III. This move would be a blow to organized labor and would not be satisfactory to the railroads, for in either instance it treats men as groups, not as individuals.

IV. The Interstate Commerce Commission is restriction enough on individual rights; and if necessary, its field could be broadened.

Negative References.

Jno. P. Peters, *Labor and Capital*, pp. 168-78. World's Work, vol. 5, pp. 2789-90. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 175, pp. 597-606. Contemp. Rev., vol. 93, p. 308. Arena, vol. 7, p. 587. Forum, vol. 1, p. 307; vol. 15, p. 323; vol. 18, pp. 14-19. Nation, vol. 42, p. 354; vol. 59, pp. 42, 376; vol. 70, p. 471; vol. 81, pp. 50-2. Outlook, vol. 88, pp. 8-9, 567. Public Opinion, vol. 17, pp. 809-11, 832, 863. Q. J. of Econ., vol. 1, p. 497; vol. 24, pp. 660-71.

QUESTION LXII.

Resolved, That the United States should adopt a cabinet system of government.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. A cabinet system presents a more uniform plan of government in that it is more highly co-ordinated. This not only insures more rapid and efficient work, but the officials can be held more strictly to their party promises.

II. It gives the ministers, who are appointed by the Executive and approved by the upper house, a chance to speak and confer with the lower house, which is always elected by the people. This keeps all three branches of government working in harmony.

III. The cabinet system presents an opportunity to place experts in position where they draft bills and initiate legislation.

IV. The cabinet is always subject to the will of the people and resigns if out of harmony

with them. The members are subject to all the people and not to sectional bosses.

Affirmative References.

Henry Duff Traill, *Central Government*, Chap. II.
Mary Taylor Blauvelt, *The Development of Cabinet Government in England*. Internat. Rev., vol. 4, p. 230; vol. 7, p. 146. Atlantic Mo., vol. 50, p. 95; vol. 57, p. 542; vol. 65, pp. 771-2. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 111, p. 330; vol. 118, p. 1. Century, vol. 48, p. 864. Overland Mo., vol. 3, p. 17. Nation, vol. 28, p. 243; vol. 32, p. 107; vol. 46, p. 279; vol. 87, p. 546.

Negative Arguments.

I. The cabinet system is nothing more than a modern hierarchy in which a few men either dictate or formulate all laws.

II. The establishment of the cabinet system would deny the value of the American principle of check and balance in legislation by instituting virtually one branch to take the place of three.

III. The cabinet system is in direct opposition to the modern tendency of popular legislation. It is in every sense contrary to the initiative and referendum.

IV. The American cabinet, while not in con-

formity with the cabinet system, accomplishes as an advisory body all the purposes of the cabinet system, and escapes the evils of bureaucracy.

Negative References.

Amer. Historical Association Papers, vol. 4, Part 3, pp. 109-28. Ann. Amer. Acad., vol. 3, pp. 1, 306. The Federalist, No. 11. Atlantic Mo., vol. 57, p. 180. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 124, p. 21; vol. 171, p. 265. Nation, vol. 16, p. 233. Contemp. Rev., vol. 81, p. 214. Fortn. Rev., vol. 73, p. 922; vol. 75, p. 836. Overland Mo., 2nd Series, vol. 3, pp. 17-33.

QUESTION LXIII.

Resolved, That a three years' course for the A. B. degree should be adopted by colleges and universities.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The establishment of a three years' course would greatly increase the number of men enrolled and consequently would increase the number of educated men in the world.

II. The establishment of a three years' course for a degree would be a greater inducement to professional men to make it a prerequisite to their professional careers.

III. The fact that the A. B. degree could be taken in three years would not demand that those who cared for further work could not take it in a graduate school.

IV. There would be no limit set on the amount of work one might take in three years. If he desired and was capable he might do four years' work in three.

Affirmative References.

Harvard Mo., vol. 10, p. 201; vol. 11, p. 127. Andover Rev., vol. 13, p. 75. Nation, vol. 49, p. 425; vol. 51, p. 12; vol. 81, p. 503. Annual Report of the President and the Treasurer of Harvard University, 1886-7, pp. 75-76; 1890-1, pp. 1-9. School Rev., vol. 8, pp. 92-103; vol. 9, pp. 114-9. Bokin, vol. 23, pp. 562-5.

Negative Arguments.

I. The standard of work done by a three years' course would be naturally lower than at present, and American educational standards are already low in comparison to European standards.

II. Any one who cares for only three years' work may avail himself, through the present elective system, of almost any amount and class of work he desires.

III. To reduce the curricula from four to three years would be to make the whole of college education consist of book learning. There would not be time for development of the culture which goes with the four years' curricula.

IV. To shorten the college course would only accentuate the hurrying and cramming process which is a recognized evil in America.

Negative References.

Minority Report of the Faculty of Harvard University to the Board of Overseers, December 23, 1890. *Atlantic Mo.*, vol. 66, p. 161. *Educ. Rev.*, vol. 1, pp. 1, 133. *Harvard Mo.*, vol. 9, p. 1; vol. 12, pp. 1, 77. *Education*, vol. 11, p. 585. *Academy*, vol. 5, pp. 441-8. *Nation*, vol. 51, pp. 106, 226.

QUESTION LXIV.

Resolved, That the employment of children in factories and similar industries should be forbidden.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The factories do not need children to do the work. They are so highly protected that they can afford to hire mature servants.

II. The physical atmosphere and severe strain of routine in which the child is compelled to work, seriously impairs his physical development.

III. The general attitude towards society which is bound to grow up in the child because of his treatment is unhealthy.

IV. The close atmosphere and the absolute lack of open-air freedom seriously impair the child's physical and mental development.

Affirmative References.

Sidney Webb, *The Case for the Factory Acts*. Charities, vol. 20, pp. 104-7; vol. 15, p. 527. Ann.

Amer. Acad., vol. 25, p. 417; vol. 27, pp. 281-4; vol. 28, p. 301; vol. 29, pp. 104, 115-24, 125. *Cosmopolitan*, vol. 42, pp. 109-12, 233. *Arena*, vol. 36, pp. 584-91; vol. 37, pp. 175-81. *No. Amer. Rev.*, vol. 189, p. 890. *Outlook*, vol. 85, pp. 360-4; vol. 88, pp. 94-6. *Harp. W.*, vol. 50, pp. 1132-3. *Bulletin of United States Bureau of Labor*.

Negative Arguments.

I. In many instances the aid of children's wages is necessary to sustain the family.

II. There are more children spoiled by idleness than by work, as is shown by the rich class.

III. The aid of children is essential in many industries where the work is so light and simple that to employ adult workmen would be too expensive.

IV. The better method would be to restrict the number of hours the children might be permitted to work.

Negative References.

Hutchins and Harrison, *History of Factory Legislation*. *Ann. Amer. Acad.*, vol. 25, pp. 551-7; vol. 29, pp. 50-6, 125; vol. 33, sup., pp. 49-62. *No. Amer. Rev.*, vol. 184, pp. 332-3. *Pol. Econ.*, vol. 18, pp. 628-33. *Publication of Amer. Econ. Ass'n*, 1890, vol. 5, No. 2. *Charities*, vol. 17, pp. 639-49.

QUESTION LXV.

Resolved, That the doctrine of Christian Science is justifiable.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The freedom of opinion and religious belief which prevails in America raises a strong presumption that Christian Science needs no special plea for its justification.

II. With the discovery and practice of telepathic methods, in control of one mind over another, Christian Science has proved a great many of its doctrines.

III. The recent Emanuel Movement of Boston has proven that Christian Science, in its purest form, is a great aid to the medical profession.

IV. The life and conduct of the Christian Scientists as a body justify the doctrine.

Affirmative References.

Parrington, *Christian Science*. Mrs. Mary Eddy, *Science and Health*. Publication of Christian Science

Pub. Soc., Boston. Overland, n. s., vol. 52, pp. 297-9. McClure's, vol. 31, pp. 472-6. Cur. Lit., vol. 41, pp. 202-4; vol. 43, pp. 651-2. Arena, vol. 38, pp. 567-74; vol. 39, p. 572; vol. 41, p. 330. Independent, vol. 43, pp. 651, 1239.

Negative Arguments.

I. The doctrine of Christian Science is not justifiable, because it denies the service of drugs and causes a great many deaths by forbidding the use of them.

II. Christian Science is not justifiable from a religious standpoint, for it teaches mysticism and not practical ways of aiding your fellow man.

III. Christian Science is not justifiable, because it hinders educational progress. It does not believe that knowledge put forth alone is necessary.

IV. The occultism and mysticism that surround the Christian Science doctrines condemn the whole system.

Negative References.

E. C. Farnsworth, *The Sophistries of Christian Science*. Atlantic Mo., vol. 80, p. 403; vol. 93, p. 433. Fortn. Rev., vol. 78, p. 1028. Catholic World, vol. 80, p. 639. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 175, p. 756; vol. 176, pp.

1, 173. Outlook, vol. 83, p. 404. Contemp. Rev., vol. 82, p. 658. Cur. Lit., vol. 45, pp. 534-7; vol. 46, pp. 408-10; vol. 48, pp. 400-2. Westm. Rev., vol. 158, p. 179. Cosmopolitan, vol. 45, pp. 319-23. Arena, vol. 38, pp. 567-8; vol. 74, pp. 52-61.

QUESTION LXVI.

Resolved, That the present caucus system should be abolished.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The caucus system is a ban on progress, because in the caucus those who have progressive ideas or ideas different from their predecessors are not strict enough party men to have standing and influence.

II. In the caucus a collation of the forces of two weaker candidates' forces may defeat the forces of the strongest and most popular candidate.

III. The caucus offers too many chances for unfair play, such as short-notice meetings and packed caucuses.

IV. With the fast disappearing delegate convention must go the caucus which was necessary to choose the delegates. Now that the people vote directly for candidates through the primary, the caucus is no longer needed.

Affirmative References.

James Bryce, *American Commonwealth*, chaps. 57-74. Theodore Roosevelt, *Essays on Practical Politics*, p. 46. Q. Stickney, *A True Republic*, chap. 5. F. W. Whitridge, in Lalor's *Cyclopedia*, vol. 1, pp. 260-4; vol. 3, pp. 851-56. *19th Century*, vol. 4, p. 695. *New Englander*, vol. 34, p. 473. *Forum*, vol. 14, p. 189. *Pol. Sci. Q.*, vol. 3, p. 99. *Christian Examiner*, vol. 87, p. 137. *No. Amer. Rev.*, vol. 137, p. 257. *Penn. Mo.*, vol. 12, p. 177. *Atlantic Mo.*, vol. 52, p. 323.

Negative Arguments.

I. The caucus is nothing more than a preliminary convention, and is the only opportunity the working man has to use his political right of influencing his fellow man in politics.

II. The caucus is far less expensive than any other method, because there are not the ballots and other printed matter to be paid for.

III. The so-called evils of the caucus system are not due to the system but to corrupt men who are powerful enough to influence others. The abolition of the system would not eliminate these corrupt men.

IV. The practicability of the caucus system lies in the fact that it can be used in all phases of political machinery from the ward to the

national convention, the latter being only a great caucus.

Negative References.

Geo. Lawton, *The American Caucus System: Origin, Purpose and Utility*. W. C. Ford, *American Citizens' Manual*, Part I, pp. 91-7. Theodore Roosevelt, *Essays on Practical Politics*. *Pol. Sci. Q.*, vol. 3, p. 106. *Nation*, vol. 8, p. 86. *Fortn. Rev.*, vol. 30, p. 721. *Munic. Affairs*, vol. 1, pp. 560-1. *Gunton*, vol. 22, pp. 65-72. *Eclectic Museum*, vol. 145, p. 569. *Arena*, vol. 17, p. 1013; vol. 55, pp. 291-8.

QUESTION LXVII.

Resolved, That all officers should be elected by direct primaries.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. A direct primary system simply demands that any man who represents his party at the polls must previously have been designated as his party's choice by majority vote of the individuals belonging to such party.

II. The direct primary has arisen from a realization that delegate voting cannot be made representative, and it is made possible through close communities and the intimate knowledge furnished by the modern newspaper.

III. The direct primary does away with the packed caucus and conventions where coalitions were made more to defeat some candidate than to nominate another.

IV. Experience argues for the general adoption of the direct primary, for it is being used successfully in a number of states.

Affirmative References.

Ernest Meyer, Nominating System. E. L. Godkin, *Unforeseen Tendencies of Democracy*. F. B. Ray, *The Crawford County System*. Forum, vol. 42, p. 493. Rev. of R's, vol. 35, p. 748; vol. 38, p. 399; vol. 39, p. 274; vol. 41, p. 597. Arena, vol. 35 p. 587; vol. 36, p. 52; vol. 41, pp. 377, 550. Outlook, vol. 88, p. 343; vol. 90, pp. 51, 383; vol. 91, p. 370; vol. 95, p. 131. Nation, vol. 82, p. 28; vol. 83, p. 48; vol. 88, p. 128. Ann. Amer. Acad., vol. 28, p. 442. Rev. of R's, vol. 46, pp. 439-45. Univ. of Texas Record, vol. XI, No. 3, May 22, 1912.

Negative Arguments.

I. The direct primary entails a great expense to the state in making practically two extra elections and in the printing it demands.

II. Where a man is nominated by the direct primary he does not represent any platform, and to be elected he must be pledged to a platform or policy.

III. The direct primary system intensifies party feeling and marks more plainly party lines in that no man dare vote for a man not of his own party.

IV. Under the direct primary system the vote is largely controlled by sentiment, and the best stump speaker is usually nominated.

Negative References.

C. L. Jones, *Readings on Parties and Elections*, pp. 53-79. Geo. W. Lawton, *The American Caucus System: Origin, Purpose, and Utility*. *Arena*, vol. 17, pp. 1013-4; vol. 55, p. 291. *Nation*, vol. 8, p. 86; vol. 87, p. 131. *Fortn. Rev.*, vol. 30, p. 721. *Outlook*, vol. 89, pp. 965-7; vol. 95, pp. 131-2. *Forum*, vol. 42, p. 493. *No. Amer. Rev.*, vol. 90, pp. 1, 222; vol. 190, pp. 222-30.

QUESTION LXVIII.

Resolved, That the party nominee for President should be nominated by a Federal Primary without regard to State lines.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. In management by party and convention methods, the management is by cliques and groups and the will of the people is disregarded and ignored.

II. By a universal Federal primary a basis of representation would be reached whereby every man's vote for a nomination would be equal with every other.

III. The primary without regard to state lines would do away with the objectionable "unit rule" (all delegates voting one way) by which the minority of many communities are not represented.

IV. The principle of a primary of some kind is now being used successfully in many states.

Affirmative References.

Rev. of R's, for March, 1911, and May, 1912. National Conference for good government, 1910, pp. 328-9, Forum, December, 1909. Illinois Law Review, p. 403. Collier's, April, May, and June, 1912. McClure's, vol. 39, p. 719. Court Reports, vol. 102, Maryland, p. 119; vol. 181, Massachusetts, p. 184.

Negative Arguments.

I. Under the direct primary, only men of wealth and the demagogues who can in public meeting persuade the people, could hope to win.

II. It is a step in opposition to our system of government in that it tends to destroy the sovereignty of the state by disregarding state lines.

III. Under the direct primary the big interests and the powerful corporations would exercise more influence than under the present system, owing to the immense field to be covered at one time and the fact that no other organization could cover the field.

IV. The machinery for administration and the cost of conducting such a primary would be so great that it would be inadvisable.

Negative References.

Every Man His Own Campaign Manager, Outlook,

February, 1911; vol. 99, p. 302. Nation, vol. 91, p. 178. Outlook, January 27, 1912.

Note. Most of the references favor the affirmative. The results of primary nominations in Oregon, in which Senator Bourne was defeated for reëlection, reported in the press in March, 1912, are very strong negative arguments showing that the people do not participate in the primaries intelligently. Nation, vol. 8, p. 96; vol. 87, p. 131. Outlook, vol. 89, pp. 965-7; vol. 95, pp. 131-2. Forum, vol. 42, p. 493.

QUESTION LXIX.

Resolved, That the United States should further extend her policy of commercial reciprocity.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. Reciprocity means an equal exchange of favors; not free trade but joint trade, and its definition denies any unfairness.

II. Reciprocity is a policy by which the United States could admit free of duty articles which are at a high premium, in exchange for the very things which we have in abundance.

III. Commercial reciprocity fosters peaceful international relations.

IV. Reciprocity would be particularly advantageous with Canada and Cuba because of their proximity, and a free exchange of food-stuffs with these two countries would give us practically all the products of these countries.

Affirmative References.

J. A. Kassen, *Reciprocity*. House Executive Docu-

ments, 48th Congress, 2nd Session, No. 226. Senate Executive Documents, 51st Congress, 1st Session, No. 158. House Reports, 54th Congress, 1st Session, No. 2263. Report of the Industrial Commission, vol. 19, p. 191. Forum, vol. 28, p. 493. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 177, p. 22. Arena, vol. 30, p. 585. Atlantic Mo., vol. 81, p. 577; vol. 88, p. 145. Pop. Sci. Mo., vol. 58, p. 625. J. Pol. Econ., vol. 12, p. 495. Ann. Amer. Acad., vol. 19, p. 185; vol. 23, p. 55. Pub. Opinion, vol. 9, p. 263; vol. 15, pp. 97, 121; vol. 27, p. 131.

Negative Arguments.

I. Commercial reciprocity will resolve itself into one of two things: Either it will be complete free trade, or nations not favored will retaliate with higher duties on American products.

II. A policy of free trade would break down our tariff system. This would bankrupt many industries and rob our government of its revenue.

III. To favor one nation above another would be to violate our "most favored nation" treaty clauses and breed hostility where the favor was withheld.

IV. With our country so equally developed in manufacturing and agricultural industries, to favor one would be to injure the other. The

reciprocity treaties would be merely the result of our national elections.

Negative References.

A. J. Wilson, *Reciprocity, Bi-Metalism, and Land Tenure Reforms*. Sir T. H. Farrar, *Free Trade vs. Fair Trade*. Sir Lewis Mellet, *Reciprocity*. G. W. Medley, *The Reciprocity Craze*. W. C. Ford, *Reciprocity*. C. F. Bastable, *The Commerce of Nations*. Forum, vol. 11, pp. 268, 419; vol. 14, p. 255; vol. 25, p. 683; vol. 32, pp. 466, 616, 622. Contemp. Rev., vol. 13, p. 340; vol. 35, p. 286. Outlook, vol. 69, pp. 796-7. Nation, vol. 73, p. 125.

QUESTION LXX.

Resolved, That the International Copyright Law is justifiable.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. Good books and literary productions are in no sense the property of a nation, but of the author. He should be given the widest field possible for distribution.

II. An international copyright tends more universally to standardize literature and bring thinking men the world over in close touch with each other and with the common masses.

III. It places American books in competition with the best foreign publications instead of the cheapest, and thus fosters a higher type of literature.

IV. American publications would be improved because of being in competition with the best publications of Europe.

Affirmative References.

G. H. Putman, *Question of Copyright*. R. R. Bowker, *Copyright, Its Law and Its Literature*. Henry Van Dyke, *The National Sin of Literary Piracy*. Brander Matthews, *Cheap Books and Good Books*. House Reports, 1889-90, No. 2401. Forum, vol. 16, p. 616. Century, vol. 1, p. 942. Literary World, vol. 20, p. 24; International, vol. 8, p. 609. Pop. Sci. Mo., vol. 14, p. 530. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 181, pp. 69-79. 19th Century, vol. 65, p. 10,567.

Negative Arguments.

I. All foreign publications must be translated, which makes equal competition impossible under any scheme.

II. Copyright is a statutory privilege, and so there is no way it could be legitimately made international.

III. The opportunity for an international publishing combination is presented under the proposed plan.

IV. The difference in the price of wages paid by publishers makes an international standard of sales impossible. Why, then, not charge extra for foreign publications?

Negative References.

H. C. Cary, *Letters on International Copyright; The International Copyright Question Considered.* Forum, vol. 1, p. 1500; vol. 16, p. 616. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 146, pp. 68, 76; vol. 148, p. 327. Pub. Opin., vol. 9, p. 161; vol. 15, p. 608; vol. 16, p. 347. Nation, vol. 59, p. 169; vol. 87, p. 484. Rev. of R's, vol. 43, pp. 721-4. Dial, vol. 30, pp. 3-5.

QUESTION LXXI.

Resolved, That the State should operate and conduct manufactories.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. So long as private corporations are permitted to own and manipulate manufactories there will be monopolies in restriction of competition.

II. The ownership and control of manufactories by the state would remove the conflict between capital and labor. The laborers, being a part of the state, would be a part of the capital.

III. Many industries which would be a benefit to the state but which are hampered for lack of initial funds, could be financed.

IV. Either the cost of manufactured articles could be lowered, or the profits now accruing to private capitalists would become the revenues of the state.

Affirmative References.

Forum, vol. 10, p. 174; vol. 17, p. 699. Harper's Mag., vol. 73, pp. 250, 450, 571. Fortn. Rev., vol. 20, p. 557. 19th Century, vol. 5, p. 1114. Nation, vol. 37, p. 90; vol. 38, p. 136. Public Opin., vol. 4, pp. 103, 222; vol. 10, p. 31; vol. 14, p. 446.

Negative Arguments.

I. Individual initiative has been the one force which has developed all industries; to remove it would be to initiate stagnation.

II. State ownership would result in a division into labor and capital parties and consequent political control by one of these two factions.

III. The state cannot disregard the fact that the greater portion of the capital of the nation is controlled by a few individuals. These individuals, by virtue of economic law, would eventually control.

IV. Such a step would result in socialism and militarism, and either of these is out of harmony with American democracy.

Negative References.

No. Amer. Rev., vol. 137, p. 422; vol. 139, p. 51.
Century Mag., vol. 9, p. 737. Forum, vol. 17, p. 394.
Atlantic Mo., vol. 37, p. 360. Public Opin., vol. 7,
p. 230. Outlook, vol. 72, pp. 880-4. McClure's, vol.
18, p. 83. Nation, vol. 74, p. 460. 19th Century, vol.
53, pp 390-404. Liv. Age, vol. 237, pp. 276-86.

QUESTION LXXII.

Resolved, That employers should be forced to duly compensate all employees injured while in their employ.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The highly specialized features of modern industry render the common law liability for accidents no longer adequate.

II. The employee is generally working for such low wages that unless he receives compensation from the employer he will be thrown upon the mercy and charity of the state.

III. Many insurance companies will not insure men who are compelled to work in dangerous positions. It is only just that the employer, in case of accident, to some extent assume the liability.

IV. If the employer were forced to insure against all accidents, many causes for accidents would be removed.

V. Under a system of compulsory compen-

sation the employer would simply include this item in fixing the prices of his products.

Affirmative References.

Nicholas Paine Gilman, *Methods of Industrial Peace*. Rev. of R's, vol. 41, p. 533. Survey, vol. 22, p. 666; vol. 23, p. 604; vol. 24, pp. 69, 733, 788, 795. Independent, vol. 52, pp. 1716-9; vol. 64, p. 1340. Outlook, vol. 88, p. 104; vol. 92, p. 319; vol. 94, pp. 824-6. Chautauquan, vol. 59, p. 4-11. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 185, p. 651. J. Pol. Econ., vol. 16, p. 157. Charities, vol. 21, p. 459. Ann. Amer. Acad., vol. 15, p. 487; vol. 26, p. 499; Nation, vol. 82, p. 440. Forum, vol. 33, p. 46. McClure's, vol. 40, pp. 169-77.

Negative Arguments.

I. The employee assumes the risk of accident when he accepts his position.

II. Accidents in many cases are due to fatigue. Therefore, the solution is in shortening the hours which the employee is compelled to work.

III. In industries where the work is over-dangerous the wage is generally made commensurate.

IV. Under this system, the consumers, and not the employers, would ultimately have to pay.

V. A system of industrial insurance such as England and Germany now have would be a much more scientific solution of the problem.

Negative References.

Survey, vol. 22, p. 820; vol. 24, p. 84. Charities, vol. 19, p. 1203. Outlook, vol. 83, pp. 86, 902. Amer. Law Rev., vol. 32. Westm. Rev., vol. 29, p. 405; vol. 57, p. 61. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 138, p. 502. World's Work, vol. 18, pp. 11,874-6. Ann. Amer. Acad., vol. 15, pp. 487-91; vol. 26, pp. 499-515. Sci. Amer., vol. 53, p. 22,015.

QUESTION LXXIII.

Resolved, That Socialism is the best solution of American labor problems.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. Socialism in its purest sense means government control of all utilities. Such control, by eliminating private capital, eliminates the fight between labor and capital.

II. Socialism, according to the "Ricardo Theory," measures values by the standard of "amount of energy expended," and all the working man asks is just recompense for the energy he has expended.

III. The Socialistic theory would not be detrimental to the more efficient or educated, for the scale of wages could very easily be regulated according to class or profession.

IV. The fact that socialism is gaining ground so rapidly and that all nations are adopting its principle of government control

and regulation, if not its name, goes to show that it has inherent remedial qualities.

Affirmative References.

W. D. P. Bliss, *Definition of, and Arguments for Socialism*. Jno. Spargo, *The Socialist*. Bernard Shaw, *Socialism and Superior Brain*. Dr. A. Shaffle, *Quintessence of Socialism*. Bliss, *Ency. Soc. Reform*, pp. 1131-6. *Arena*, vol. 25, p. 48; vol. 29, pp. 31, 524; vol. 30, p. 530; vol. 36, pp. 157, 359; vol. 37, pp. 45, 302; vol. 38, p. 423; vol. 39, p. 564; vol. 41, p. 201. *Westm. Rev.*, vol. 157, p. 89. *Outlook*, vol. 81, p. 555. *Cur. Lit.*, vol. 43, p. 537. *J. Pol. Econ.*, vol. 13, p. 98. *Independent*, vol. 61, p. 493; vol. 68, p. 1086. *Rev. of R's*, vol. 29, p. 349. *World's Work*, vol. 24, p. 452.

Negative Arguments.

I. Socialism is in direct opposition to individualism, and it is through individual initiative that all great industries have been built up.

II. Socialism, in demanding that the standard of values be the "amount of energy expended," denies the law of demand. The standard of value is efficiency and productability.

III. Socialism makes the mistake of trying to create by statute something which is a tendency, and so must be built up by education.

IV. Socialism denies the efficiency of genius. And there is not any other way of adjusting the state's wages than by majority vote. Real efficiency is attained only by the few, and these few, under socialism, would be deprived of their just reward by the majority, in trying to apply economic laws to a moral question.

Negative References.

Dr. A. Shaffle, *Impossibility of Social Democracy; Quintessence of Socialism*. Prof. J. E. Le Rossiquol, *Objections to Socialism*. Bliss, *Ency. Soc. Reforms*, pp. 1147-9. *Arena*, vol. 37, pp. 7, 274. *Westm. Rev.*, vol. 170, p. 492. *Century*, vol. 79, p. 903. *Outlook*, vol. 70, p. 213; vol. 91 pp. 265, 619, 662. *Chaut.*, vol. 30, p. 252. *Nation*, vol. 86, p. 214; vol. 88, p. 527. *Amer. Jour. Soc.*, vol. 2, p. 202. *Fortn. Rev.*, vol. 90, p. 86. *Pol. Sci. Q.*, vol. 18, p. 599. *Jour. Pol. Econ.*, vol. 13, p. 98. *Rev. of R's*, vol. 39, p. 609; vol. 40, p. 88.

QUESTION LXXIV.

Resolved, That the law which imposes a tax on State bank notes should be repealed.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The tax now placed upon the issuance of currency by state banks is absolutely restrictive. That was the avowed purpose of the enactment of the law.

II. The narrowing of the field of issuance to only National Banks is the main cause of an unresponsive currency. The notes must be based upon government bonds, which are absolutely rigid.

III. By allowing state banks to issue notes we would approach an asset currency, and yet might demand that the notes be covered with a reasonable reserve.

IV. A new law which imposed a much higher tax, or only permitted issue of notes by state banks in time of emergencies, would be much better.

Affirmative References.

Forum, vol. 12, p. 186. Q. J. of Econ., vol. 7, p. 55. Commercial and Financial Chronicle vol, 54, pp. 781, 868; vol. 58, p. 618. Nation, vol. 55, p. 193. Congressional Record, 1893-4, pp. 5477-83, 5604-8, 5666-8. 5614-6.

Negative Arguments.

I. The law denying, through the medium of a high tax, state banks the right to issue notes, came into existence as a result of the experience with "wild cat" banking and "pen banking" in this country.

II. Even if it is admitted that the national banking system is not what it should be, the fact still remains that currency is national and must always be issued by national banks.

III. The solution of the question lies not in the repeal of the law levying a tax on state bank note issue, but in removing the basis of national bank note issue and making the system more elastic.

IV. Any state bank worthy of the name can become a national bank.

Negative References.

F. A. Walker, *Money*, p. 479. W. L. Royall, *Andrew Jackson and the United States Bank*, p. 34. H.

W. Richardson, *National Banks*, p. 86. Q. J. of Econ., vol. 7, p. 55. Lalor's Cyclopedea, vol. 1, pp. 204-22. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 154, p. 150. Forum, vol. 12, p. 186. Congressional Record, 1893-4, pp. 5337-54, 5483-92, 5595-604.

QUESTION LXXV.

Resolved, That the states generally should enact compulsory Minimum Wage laws.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. A laborer has an inmerent right to a living wage, which it is the duty of the state to assure.

II. Old-time economic principles of free competition, etc., are inadequate to meet our present industrial conditions.

III. The only way to assure a wage necessary for decent living is for the state to prescribe and enforce a minimum wage scale.

IV. The experience of those countries and states that have minimum wage laws argue for their general adoption.

Affirmative References.

The New York Public Library has published a selected list of references on the Minimum Wage, and

the National Consumers' League, 106 E. 19th Street, New York, will furnish pamphlets at a nominal cost. Ryan, *Living Wage*. Survey, vol. 25, pp. 789-792, 864; vol. 26, p. 32; vol. 28, pp. 10-11, 313; vol. 29, pp. 74-76, 653; vol. 30, p. 9. Outlook, vol. 102, p. 159; vol. 103, pp. 52-54, 705-707. Independent, vol. 14, p. 851; vol. 70, p. 806. Review of Reviews, vol. 47, pp. 216, 349. Chautauquan, vol. 66, pp. 148-150; vol. 68, p. 8; vol. 70, p. 7.

Negative Arguments.

I. Compulsory minimum wage laws are a phase of state socialism which find no justification either in theory or practice.

II. Wages must be governed by economic laws.

III. A minimum wage law would close many industries and drive many workmen out of employment, and thus do more harm than good.

IV. Experience with such legislation does not justify its general adoption by the states.

Negative References.

Nichols' *Intercollegiate Debates*, vol. 3, p. 83, and Boyle's *Minimum Wage and Syndicalism* contain arguments on both sides. Nation, vol. 96, pp. 274, 350.

Forum, vol. 49, pp. 576-584. Literary Digest, vol. 46, p. 744. Living Age, vol. 273, pp. 370-372. Century, vol. 84, pp. 311-313. Review of Reviews for May, 1912.

QUESTION LXXVI.

Resolved, That the grant of sugar bounties would be contrary to good public policy.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. To give one industry bounties is to give to one class of people advantages not given to others, and so would be class legislation.

II. The grant of bounties in order that the manufacturer can supply the masses with cheaper sugar gains nothing, for the masses themselves, through taxes, pay the bounties.

III. The grant of bounties would tend to destroy the law of supply and demand in all products, for in the creation of one artificial price for sugar it would destroy all relative values in other products.

IV. Sugar is already one of the highest protected foodstuffs we have.

Affirmative References.

D. A. Wells, *Recent Economic Changes*, pp. 295-309. Lalor's Cyclopaedia, vol. II, p. 99. Fortn. Rev., vol. 42, p. 638. Nation, vol. 42, p. 420; vol. 45, p. 164; vol. 47, p. 24. Saturday Rev., vol. 64, pp. 142, 847. Congressional Record, 1889-90, pp. 10, 712-16, Appendix, p. 391. Q. J. of Econ., vol. 17, pp. 39-41; vol. 18, p. 134.

Negative Arguments.

I. Anything which will tend to develop the sugar industry will develop the country, for there are large tracts of land in Idaho, Utah, and Colorado which can be used for nothing else.

II. Sugar is so universally used that anything which will tend to reduce its cost to the consumer will be beneficial to all citizens of the nation.

III. Bounties are the best method of aid, for then any one wishing to enter that field of industry can avail himself of the opportunity. A higher protective duty would simply mean aid to great corporations.

IV. Under a system of bounties all surplus of money could be used in developing the industry.

Negative References.

"Essay on Industry and Commerce," in works of Alexander Hamilton, Part III, p. 366. Congressional Record, 1888-9, pp. 888-95; 1889-90, p. 4266. American Register and Review, vol. 31, p. 289. Q. J. of Econ., vol. 17, pp. 1-43.

QUESTION LXXVII.

Resolved, That National banks should be permitted to issue notes based on their general assets.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. Our present currency system, being based on government bond or government debts, was inaugurated for the purpose of adequately handling the government debt rather than to establish a suitable currency system.

II. The greatest fault with the present system is its inelasticity and lack of responsiveness in times of emergency.

III. The establishing of an Asset Currency would be but an addition to our universal currency system. It would prevent the issue of notes on the credit of the national bank's liabilities.

IV. This system is being utilized with success in other countries, and if put in operation in the United States it would relieve the

annual depression caused by the need of ready money to move crops, etc.

Affirmative References.

Sound Currency, vol. II, Nos. 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 13; vol. III, Nos. 1, 3, 10, 12, 14, 17, 23; vol. X, Nos. 1-4; vol. XI, Nos. 1 and 2. House Reports, 57th Congress, 1st Session, No. 1425; 2nd Session, No. 3148, Parts 1, 2. Forum, vol. 12, pp. 476, 772; vol. 13, pp. 325, 725. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 166, p. 172; vol. 173, p. 854; vol. 177, p. 487. Q. J. of Econ., vol. 7, p. 55; vol. 12, p. 307. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 15, p. 495. Ann. Amer. Acad., vol. 3, pp. 529, 559, 573, 581. J. of Soc. Sci., vol. 38, p. 212. J. Pol. Econ., vol. 6, pp. 93-311; vol. 7, p. 253; vol. 10, p. 119. Century, vol. 55, p. 627.

Negative Arguments.

I. Our present system has been a hundred and thirty years in its building. It has the confidence of the people as no new system could have, and such confidence is the greatest asset of a good monetary condition.

II. The failure of a single bank would destroy the most potent theory of all good currency systems—absolute safety.

III. The operation of Gresham's Law (that cheap money tends to drive out good money)

would force the gold out of the country and leave us only the "asset currency."

IV. The fluctuations of need for money would mean that there would be periods when through lack of immediate retirement of asset currency there would be a surplus of money, which would lead to over-speculation and extravagance.

Negative References.

No. Amer. Rev., vol. 178, p. 388. Forum, vol. 12, pp. 186, 483; vol. 22, p. 182. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 11, p. 133. Arena, vol. 19, p. 602; vol. 20, p. 39; vol. 21, p. 151; vol. 22, p. 740; vol. 30, p. 382. Ann. Amer. Acad., vol. 3, p. 597; vol. 11, p. 191; vol. 13, p. 31. Nation, vol. 77, pp. 99, 200, 334.

QUESTION LXXVIII.

Resolved, That foreign built ships should be admitted to American registry, free of duty.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. Our shipping industry is in a deplorable condition because American ships cannot compete with foreign ships in manning and building.

II. Ninety-five percent of our commerce is carried in foreign bottoms, which would be dangerous in case either the United States or one of the nations whose ships are carrying our commerce should become involved in war.

III. Subsidies are artificial and involve a tax upon the masses in favor of the few. Furthermore, they have never been the cause of any country's shipping development.

IV. If foreign ships could be registered with greater freedom, American capital would be invested in the industry. American commerce

would then be carried on under the American flag and the ships would be available in time of war.

Affirmative References.

D. A. Wells, *The Decay of Ocean Mercantile Marine*. John Codman, *Free Ships*. J. D. J. Kelly, *The Question of Ships*, No. Amer. Rev., vol. 148, p. 478. House Reports, 1889-90, No. 1210, Minority Report. House Report, 1882-3, No. 1827, Views of the Minority, Congressional Record, 1890-1, p. 1044. Cong. Globe, 1871-2, Part III, p. 224.

Negative Arguments.

I. Free ships would completely destroy our ship-building industry, for American labor cannot compete with foreign labor.

II. American capital is already freely invested in foreign ships carrying American products.

III. Free ships would not be able to compete with foreign-manned ships unless they were manned by other than Americans, in which case they would be useless in time of war.

IV. The proper solution is the removal of the high duty on material out of which ships are built, thus enabling our shipping industry

to be built up and to compete with foreign ship-building.

Negative References.

C. S. Hill, History of American Shipping. W. W. Bates, *American Marine*. H. Hall, *American Navigation*. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 148, p. 687; vol. 154, p. 76; vol. 158, p. 433. House Reports, 1891-2, No. 966, Views of the Minority; 1887-8, No. 1874, Views of the Minority, p. 10. Congressional Record, 1890-1, p. 997.

QUESTION LXXIX.

Resolved, That the United States should establish a more extensive system of shipping subsidies.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. It is only by a grant of shipping subsidies that we can establish a merchant marine at all in keeping with our dignity and prestige.

II. The cheaper labor available both in building and manning vessels in foreign countries makes it impossible for American ship-builders to compete with them.

III. The increase of our merchant marine would mean the increase of our navy, for the vessels, if owned by Americans, could be utilized in time of need.

IV. We need an independent merchant marine for the protection of our industries. England and Germany carry about seventy-five percent of our exports and imports. A war between them would sadly disable us.

Affirmative References.

Edwin M. Bacon, *Manual of Ship Subsidies*. W. W. Bates, *American Marine*. C. S. Hill, *History of American Shipping*. H. Hall, *American Navigation*. J. D. J. Kelly, *Question of Ships*, p. 108. Lalor's *Cyclopedia*, vol. II, p. 987. *Overland Mo.*, vol. 1, p. 462. *House Reports*, 188-9, No. 4162; 1889-90; No. 1210. *Congress. Record*, 1890-1, pp. 997, 3355. *Sci. American*, vol. 105, pp. 50, 227, 295. *Independent*, vol. 70, pp. 448-52. *Atlantic Mo.*, vol. 106, pp. 740-4

Negative Arguments.

I. None of the other great countries of the world have built up their merchant marines by a system of subsidies.

II. The decline of our merchant marine is a result of poor navigation laws which could very easily be remedied.

III. A system of discriminatory duties would be a much more sensible way of getting results. We had wonderful success with this when tried up to 1831.

IV. Free ships and free ship material would remove many obstacles now hampering our ship builders and owners.

Negative References.

D. A. Wells, *Our Merchant Marine; The Decay of*

Our Ocean Merchant Marine. John Codman, *Free Ships; Shipping Subsidies and Bounties.* J. D. J. Kelly, *The Question of Ships.* No. Amer. Rev., vol. 142, p. 481-4. House Reports, 1888-9, No. 4162; 1889-90, No. 1210. Congress. Record, 1889-90, p. 6959; 1890-1, pp. 3348, 3368, 3388. Everybody's, March, 1912. Sci. American, vol. 105, p. 46-7. Independent, vol. 68, pp. 731-4.

QUESTION LXXX.

Resolved, That the practices and policies of the Mormon Church should be further restricted by the Federal Government.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The Mormon Church is practising plural marriages in violation of the laws and customs of America. This should be stopped.

II. The Church is the greatest corporation in America and as such it is dangerous. It is in league with the sugar and salt trusts.

III. The Mormon religion teaches its members to place the church before the government. This is detrimental to patriotism.

IV. Through their practice of plural marriages and tendency to rear large families, the Mormons are gaining power fast. If the Federal Government does not act very soon, we shall awake to discover a formidable body of people in this country who believe in the "Di-

vine Right of Kings" rather than in democracy.

Affirmative References.

John A. Clark, *Gleanings by the Way*. John Doyle, Sec., *The Mormon Menace*. Miria Ward, *Female Life Among Mormons*. *Arena*, vol. 23, pp. 113, 378. *World's W.*, vol. 8, p. 4903; vol. 5, p. 2881. *Atlantic Mo.*, vol. 85, p. 261. *No. Amer. Rev.*, vol. 176, p. 450; vol. 181, p. 379; vol. 184, p. 46. *Cosmopolitan*, vol. 50, pp. 439-50, 693-703, 823-33. *McClure's*, vol. 39, pp. 481-94.

Negative Arguments.

I. The Mormons are as they are because of the teaching of their religion, and America stands for freedom in religious opinions and practice.

II. The Mormon church through the "Woodruff Manifesto" of 1895 abolished plural marriages, and all existing offences are violations of the rules of the church as well as of the nation.

III. Joseph Smith is no greater controller of wealth and people than many other capitalists, and should not be punished merely because he is a Mormon.

IV. If the Federal government should strike

at the church as an organization, it would create disloyalty in the hearts of the Mormons. If it should punish the individual offenders, it would accomplish more and do no harm.

Negative References.

H. T. King, *The Mormons*. John Morgan, *Doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints*. *Arena*, vol. 23, p. 120; vol. 29, pp. 449-56. *World's W.*, vol. 5, p. 2881; vol. 8, p. 4903. *Outlook*, vol. 64, p. 884; vol. 89, p. 269. *No. Amer. Rev.*, vol. 184, p. 46; vol. 187, p. 117. *Saturday Rev.*, vol. 57, p. 16; vol. 59, p. 815. *American Mag.*, vol. 3, pp. 68-84. *Current Lit.*, vol. 51, pp. 536-7. *Everybody's*, vol. 25, pp. 427-8. *Collier's*, vol. 47, p. 35.

QUESTION LXXXI.

Resolved, That all citizens of the United States who, because of old age, have become incapable of supporting themselves, should be given a pension adequate to support them.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. Such a policy would be in keeping with the work already being done through our other eleemosynary institutions.

II. These old people are a part of the body politic, and society owes it as a duty to itself and them to provide for them.

III. To care for the aged in this way would be more respectable than to cast them into poor houses.

IV. This plan would permit these old people to remain among their home folks and yet keep them from becoming a burden upon some one else, for they would through this pension be self-supporting.

Affirmative References.

Henry Rodgers, *Social Insurance*. Frederick Rodgers, *Old Age Pension*. Independent, vol. 61, p. 705; vol. 63, p. 937; vol. 64, p. 1103. Liv. Age, vol. 265, p. 4419. Rev. of R's, vol. 22, p. 95; vol. 27, p. 84; vol. 37, p. 85. Q. J. of Econ., vol. 24, p. 713. Contemp. Rev., vol. 93, p. 94; vol. 94, p. 743. Amer. J. of Soc., vol. 14, p. 182. Outlook, vol. 91, p. 571. Arena, vol. 23, pp. 635-46. Westm. Rev., vol. 137, pp. 357-63; vol. 154, p. 276. National Rev., vol. 19, pp. 6-12.

Negative Arguments.

I. We already have many institutions through which we can care for the aged who are incapable of caring for themselves.

II. To grant every old person a pension who claimed not to be capable of self-support would be to shift the burden of thousands from the shoulders of their children to taxpayers who owe them no support.

III. If these old people are cared for through the eleemosynary institutions, they receive more and better attention than when left in the home of some of their children or friends who are unable or unwilling to support them.

IV. The opportunity for graft and fraudulent claims, and the opportunity for others to

rob these old people of their pension money, make such a policy unwise.

Negative References.

Charities, vol. 21, p. 409. Rev. of R's, vol. 22, p. 95; vol. 27, p. 84. Q. J. of Econ., vol. 24, p. 713. Am. J. of Soc., vol. 14, p. 182. Forum, vol. 28, p. 687. National Rev., vol. 19, pp. 12-31. 19th Century, vol. 44, pp. 807-14. Pub. Opin., vol. 26, pp. 397-8. International J. of Ethics, vol. 4, pp. 188-205. Fortn. Rev., vol. 70, pp. 575-80.

QUESTION LXXXII.

Resolved, That the United States should adopt a compulsory old age insurance policy.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The gradual increase in the percentage of old people in our citizenship, due to the fact that we are drawing away from the pioneer days and the days of immigration, demand that we do something to deal scientifically with the situation.

II. A very great percentage of our paupers come from the working classes who do not provide for themselves in old age. This condition compulsory insurance would obviate.

III. The establishing of such a policy would eliminate many strikes which are caused because working men know that they cannot lay by for old age. Under the proposed plan the employer would be helping them to save for the time of need.

IV. This policy would remove a great burden from the shoulders of the state in that it would do away with most of our eleemosynary institutions.

Affirmative References.

Adams and Sumner, *Labor Problems*. Amer. Jour. Soc., vol. 17, pp. 177-87. Atlantic Mo., vol. 108, p. 105. Econ. Jour., vol. 9, pp. 520-40. Independent, vol. 61, pp. 705-6; vol. 64, pp. 1103-4; vol. 65, pp. 174-5. Contemp. Rev., vol. 93, pp. 94-107. Scribner's Mag., vol. 37, pp. 454-67. Survey, January 20, 1912, p. 1622. World's Work, vol. 3, p. 2019. Rev. of R's, vol. 27, pp. 84-5. Harper's Mag., vol. 119, pp. 727-34. Fortn. Rev., January 20, 1912, pp. 40-59. Forum, vol. 40, pp. 569-76. 19th Century, vol. 69, pp. 1141-56. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 26, p. 500.

Negative Arguments.

I. Any step towards compulsory support of the improvident by the provident is a step towards communism, and such is the old age insurance policy.

II. There are many life and accident insurance companies which can adequately handle the problem of old age insurance.

III. To establish such a policy would be to encourage shiftlessness, for all would know

that they were to be cared for when they grew helpless.

IV. The postals savings bank is an institution for the benefit of those who can save but little at a time. If these so-called helpless ones would avail themselves of it, the problem would be solved.

V. The portion of the insurance premium the employer would be supposed to add to the fund each year would be subtracted from the wage of the employee, and thus the relative degree of poverty would still exist.

Negative References.

Rev. of R's, vol. 38, p. 746. Arena, vol. 23, pp. 635-46. Forum, vol. 28, pp. 287-700; vol. 68, p. 187. Nation, vol. 69, p. 146; vol. 82, p. 96. 19th Century, vol. 30, p. 380; vol. 45, p. 681; vol. 68, pp. 957-74. No. Amer. Rev., January, 1912, pp. 108-19. Westm. Rev., vol. 176, pp. 209-214. Atlantic Mo., vol. 108, pp. 105-9. Econ. Rev., July, 1892. Blackwood's Mag., January, 1912, pp. 147-54. Outlook, vol. 30, p. 1911.

QUESTION LXXXIII.

Resolved, That an international gold standard should be adopted.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. An international standard for money would greatly simplify commercial relations between the nations.

II. Gold is the only metal which has ever been used for coinage that has a universally recognized value.

III. The gold output of the world is large and is being increased. There is no danger that it is not sufficient.

IV. No other metal is as portable, as durable and as constant in its valuation as gold.

Affirmative References.

F. W. Taussig, *The Silver Situation in the United States*, Part No. II. Robert Giffen, *The Case Against Bimetallism*. Jour. Institute of Bankers, pp. 277-9. Q. J. of Econ., vol. 1, p. 319. Fortn. Rev., vol. 46, p.

180. Pop. Sci. Mo., vol. 43, p. 582; vol. 76, pp. 287-92.
No. Amer. Rev., vol. 160, p. 38.

Negative Arguments.

I. To adopt an international gold standard would be to make the money standard of value rest upon legislation and not upon economic value.

II. To adopt an international gold standard would be unfair to those countries, such as India and China, which have the silver standard.

III. To adopt a gold standard would be unfair to the countries without gold mines.

IV. To adopt an international gold standard would be to put the future volume of money at the mercy of the gold output of the world. We have no proof that it will be sufficient to maintain such a standard.

Negative References.

F. A. Walker, *Money*, Chaps. 9, 13. J. S. Nicholson, *Money and Monetary Problems*, Part II. S. M. McVane, *Political Economy*, p. 123. Labor's Cyclopaedia, Part II, p. 883. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 8, pp. 197, 212-15, 401. Q. J. of Econ., vol. 3, p. 153. Rev. of R's, vol. 8, p. 406. Pop. Sci. Mo., vol. 76, pp. 287-92.

QUESTION LXXXIV.

Resolved, That any further coinage of silver in the United States is undesirable.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The wealth of a nation does not depend upon the amount of dollars she has, but upon the prosperity of her people and the productivity of her industries. Simply making more dollars could not make a nation richer.

II. Further coinage of silver would, according to "Gresham's Law" (that the poorer money drives out the better), cause gold to disappear from this country.

III. The fact that the commercial value of silver is only about one-half that indicated on the silver dollar makes it an unworthy and discreditable money.

IV. So long as gold is practically the universal standard of values we should try to maintain a monetary system in keeping with it.

Affirmative References.

W. S. Jevons, *Investigations in Currency and Finance*, pp. 303-16. F. W. Taussig, *The Silver Situation in the United States*. J. F. Laughlin, *The History of Bimetallism in the United States*, Chapters 13 and 14. *Nation*, vol. 56, pp. 96, 432, 466, 448; vol. 57, pp. 13, 22, 61, 94, 222; vol. 58, pp. 266, 463. *Independent*, vol. 63, pp. 1286-9; vol. 68, pp. 325-7. *Q. J. of Econ.*, vol. 22, pp. 645-52. *Arena*, vol. 15, pp. 555-62.

Negative Arguments.

I. There is need for some kind of money as a supplement to our gold standard, to make our currency system elastic and responsive to sudden demands for more money.

II. Gold is being utilized so widely in the arts that the supply is likely at any time to be depleted.

III. With so many greenbacks, which have no real value at all, in circulation, it behooves the United States to coin more silver in order that these greenbacks may be retired.

IV. It is not necessary that the silver coined be valued at any other than its commercial ratio to gold.

Negative References.

F. A. Walker, *Money*. J. S. Nicholson, *Money and*

Monetary Problems. E. Suess, *The Future Silver.* J. D. Horton, *The Silver in Europe.* S. M. MacVane, *Political Economy.* Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 8, p. 197. J. of Soc. Sci., vol. 32, p. 27. Report of United States Monetary Commission, 1887, p. 15. Harper's W., vol. 38, p. 1206. United States Statistical Abstract, 1893, p. 42. Nation, vol. 85, p. 430. Q. J. of Econ., vol. 22, pp. 274-89. Rand, McNally's Bankers' Monthly, vol. 25, pp. 266-7.

QUESTION LXXXV.

Resolved, That the principle of the closed shop should be generally adopted in the United States.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The closed shop is a necessary result of modern industrialism: it is based upon the fact that the welfare of the laboring classes is bound up with the device of collective bargaining.

II. If Labor Unions have a right to exist, which is no longer denied, they have a right to insist on those conditions which are necessary to their existence; and they cannot exist if non-union men are permitted to take the jobs of union men.

III. The closed shop is legally justifiable. An employee has a right to say that he will sell his labor on condition that he is not to work with obnoxious persons. In like manner, laborers can combine to sell their labor collectively, and on the same terms.

IV. The closed shop is morally justifiable. It accomplishes the most good for its members as a body.

Affirmative References.

John Mitchell, *Organized Labor*. Encyclopedia of Social Reform, pp. 851-3. Atlantic Mo., vol. 94, p. 433. Independent, vol. 63, pp. 990-3. American Federationist, January and March, 1904. American Industries, December 1st, 1904. American J. of Soc. Sci., vol. 28, p. 40. Nation, vol. 79, p. 46. Arena, vol. 39, pp. 544-7. American Mag., vol. 72, pp. 545-51. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 180, pp. 28, 912; vol. 195, pp. 66, 618.

Negative Arguments.

I. The principle of the closed shop denies the right of individual contract.

II. The closed shop is bad for the labor union itself. If unions are to render permanent service to the laborers, they must be voluntary organizations. The coercion of laborers by laborers is no better than the coercion of laborers by capitalists.

III. The general adoption of the closed shop principle would grant too much power to labor organizations. A trade union should be kept upon its good behavior by the knowledge that

an unreasonable or selfish policy will result in an appeal to non-union men.

IV. The closed shop would deter business enterprises and injure business interests. The open shop is necessary to preserve the liberty and protect the rights of employers. Without an open shop, the men who have put their money into the business can no longer control their own property, but are practically compelled to turn it over to an organization which considers its interests as opposed to those of the capitalists.

Negative References.

Ency. of Soc. Reform, page 853. American Econ. Ass'n, vol. IV, No. 1, February, 1903. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 149, p. 413. Arena, vol. 21, p. 131. Ann. Amer. Acad., vol. 27, p. 517. Green Bag, vol. 18, p. 339. Current Literature, vol. 51, pp. 654-6. Outlook, vol. 100, pp. 359-67. Overland, n. s., vol. 51, pp. 288-94. World's Work, vol. 11, p. 6955; vol. 14, p. 9164; vol. 15, p. 9675.

QUESTION LXXXVI.

Resolved, That the United States should have commercial reciprocity with the Dominion of Canada.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The United States and Canada are one geographically, topographically, and in civilization and habits, and anything short of complete commercial reciprocity is an artificial distinction.

II. The lumber, furs, and fish industries of the Dominion of Canada, together with her growing agricultural development, would perfectly supplement our fruit, manufacturing, and mining industries.

III. With the tariff removed, our transportation lines would convey most of the Canadian raw products to port, and much more of their raw materials would be sent into the states for development.

IV. Already thousands of our farmers are

emigrating to Canada. We shall soon not be able to cope with her in agriculture. If we wait until Canada develops manufacturing industries, we shall not be able to compete with her in either her markets or our own.

Affirmative References.

Goldwin Smith, *Canada and the Canadian Question*, pp. 281-301. Erastus Wiman, *Closest Trade Relations Between United States and Canada*. Albert Shaw, *National Revenues*. Century, vol. 16, p. 236. Forum, vol. 6, p. 241; vol. 7, p. 361. New Englander, vol. 53, p. 1. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 139, p. 42; vol. 148, p. 54; vol. 151, p. 212. Harper's Mag., vol. 78, p. 520.

Negative Arguments.

I. Commercial reciprocity with Canada virtually means reciprocity with all nations, for any nation could ship through Canada into the United States.

II. Our industries would be crippled by such commercial relation, for such industries as agriculture, cattle raising, and mining would be thrown into direct competition with Canadian industries fostered on land worth only one-tenth our own land.

III. Already our transportation lines are

doing all the Canadian business they could do under any other relation, for by shipping bids, Canadian products are shipped across the United States, and Canadian wheat is shipped here and milled and shipped back free of duty.

IV. Commercial reciprocity with Canada in time of international disturbances would make trade unstable, for England, and consequently Canada, would necessarily maintain strict neutrality and thus would have to sever many relations upon which our commerce had come to depend.

Negative References.

James Douglas, *Canadian Independence, Annexation and British Imperial Federation*. H. C. Lodge, *Reciprocity with Canada* (Speech before the House Market Club, April 2, 1903). Penn. Mo., vol. 5, p. 529. No. Am. Rev., vol. 153, p. 468. Forum, vol. 6, pp. 451-6. Canadian Mag., vol. 18, p. 226; vol. 23, p. 416. Chautauquan, vol. 34, pp. 239-40. Independent, vol. 57, p. 1277.

QUESTION LXXXVII.

Resolved, That the English House of Lords should be abolished.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The House of Lords is composed of men who hold their office by right of inheritance, and so cannot be composed of real statesmen.

II. The Lords have for some time been stripped of initiation of legislation, and so far as influence is concerned, might just as well not exist.

III. The expense incurred by a body so useless as the Lords is an unnecessary drain upon the tax-paying body of the nation.

IV. The fact that the Lords can practically remove from office the House of Commons in a body not only means an expense for another election, but injures the legislative machinery of the government.

Affirmative References.

No. Amer. Rev., vol. 184, pp. 649-54; vol. 187, pp.

898-90; vol. 190, pp. 711-16. Westm. Rev., vol. 166, pp. 599-03. 19th Century, vol. 61, pp. 517-22. Outlook, vol. 84, pp. 957-8. Arena, vol. 37, pp. 72-4. Contemp. Rev., vol. 91, pp. 319-28; vol. 92, pp. 16-21; vol. 96, pp. 129-39, 641-51. Rev. of R's, vol. 34, pp. 133-4, 593-7.

Negative Arguments.

I. The dual form of legislative bodies is so universal that it is almost an unwritten international constitution.

II. The removal of any check upon the House of Commons would be to allow the less deliberative body to enact laws which are radical, and such laws are characteristic of the work of all lower houses.

III. The fact that the Lords do not have to depend upon any voting body to elect them removes them from the contriving of sectional legislation and likelihood of log-rolling.

IV. The members of the House of Lords are men who have every educational advantage, and hence are qualified to deal with public questions as statesmen.

Negative References.

No. Am. Rev., vol. 184, pp. 649-54; vol. 187, pp. 898-90. Fortn. Rev., vol. 87, pp. 1003-17; vol. 91, pp.

760-9. *Westm. Rev.*, vol. 166, pp. 599-603; vol. 167, pp. 330-3. *19th Century*, vol. 61, pp. 336-68, 517-22; vol. 62, pp. 167-76. *Outlook*, vol. 84, pp. 957-8. *Arena*, vol. 37, pp. 72-4. *Forum*, vol. 38, pp. 455-8. *Atlantic Mo.*, vol. 98, pp. 790-6. *Liv. Age*, vol. 250, pp. 465-75; vol. 257, pp. 195-200. *Rev. of R's*, vol. 34, pp. 593-7; vol. 36, pp. 255-6.

QUESTION LXXXVIII.

Resolved, That an illiteracy test should be required of all immigrants to the United States.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. There is an over-supply of unskilled laborers in our basic industries, and the measure proposed would reduce very materially the available supply of this class of immigrants.

II. The constant inflow of hundreds of thousands of immigrants who have a low standard of life as compared with American ideas prevents our economic advance by retarding the advance of wages and the betterment of working conditions generally.

III. As a nation we are unable to assimilate the host of foreigners who are annually coming to our shores in increasing numbers. An illiteracy test would debar only such nationalities as the South Italians, the Slav, the Turk, and the Hungarian, and such people can never be thoroughly Americanized.

IV. The proposal is merely a selective test thoroughly in line with our American policy; it justly places the illiterate in the class of un-

desirables, and such a classification is warranted by the facts of the case.

Affirmative References.

Report of the United States Commission on Immigration, Jenks and Lauck *The Immigration Problem* (1912). Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration for the years ending June 30, 1906, June 30, 1908, and June 30, 1912 (A storehouse of information). P. F. Hall, *Future of American Ideals*; *North American*, January, 1912. "Democracy and the Illiteracy Test", *Survey*, January 18, 1913; "Literacy Test for Immigrants", *Outlook*, September 14, 1912; "The Immigration Commission's Report", *Outlook*, December 31, 1910; "Real Significance of Recent Immigration", W. Jett Lauck, *North American*, February, 1912; and the following pamphlets of the Immigration Restriction League: Nos. 13, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 49; Speeches of Senator Dillingham and Congressman Burnett, *Congressional Record*.

Negative Arguments.

I. The restriction of immigration will not solve our American labor problems, such as unemployment, urban congestion, and low standard of wages, for these conditions are inherent in industry, existing before the arrival of the immigrants and noticeable in practically every country on the globe.

II. The presence of strong, healthy, and

capable immigrants assured by the proper enforcement of our present laws, is an economic asset to our nation, furnishing an available supply of labor without which our past development would have been impossible and our future expansion severely handicapped.

III. It is a noticeable fact that those states of greatest immigrant population have, on an average, less unemployment and a higher standard of wages than those states having a smaller number of immigrants.

IV. An illiteracy test is not the proper standard by which to judge of the qualifications of immigrants, and is not therefore a desirable selective measure.

Negative References.

United States Commission on Immigration (statistics on crime, pauperism, and so forth); Haskin, *The Immigrant, An Asset and a Liability* (F. H. Revell Company); Isaac A. Hourwich, *Immigration and Labor* (1912) (Very valuable information); pamphlets of Liberal Immigration League; "Admission of Illiterates", *Literary Digest*, March 1, 1913; "An Educational Test for Immigration", J. H. Senner, *Independent*, January 20, 1898; "Immigrant and the Illiteracy Test", *Outlook*, February 22, 1913; "Immigration Bill Vetoed", *Survey*, February 22, 1913; "Restriction of Immigration", *Independent*, May 16, 1912; "The Immigration Problem—Four Criticisms."

QUESTION LXXXIX.

Resolved, That the United States should adopt an income tax policy of taxation.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The present system of indirect taxation is not sufficient to yield revenue for the expenses of the government and carry out its improvement projects.

II. The income tax, being based upon national or internal wealth, would be free from foreign forces in time of war either here or abroad, which under the present system always causes serious fluctuations in our national revenues.

III. The income tax would remedy the evils of inelasticity in our present system, because the rate could be changed and thus the yield of revenue changed at any time.

IV. The income tax would be a more just and equitable tax than our indirect taxes, because they are based on consumption and fall

most heavily on the poor man, while the income tax, being based on wealth, will fall on those most able to pay.

Affirmative References.

Lalor's Cyclopaedia, vol. 2, p. 485. Amer. J. of Pol., vol. 3, pp. 650-4; vol. 4, pp. 49-504. Ann. Amer. Acad., vol. 4, pp. 551-89; vol. 6, pp. 268-83. Amer. Law. Rev., vol. 29, pp. 73-7, 550-8, 807-17. Arena, vol. 36, p. 659. Chaut., vol. 54, pp. 324-36. Cur. Lit., vol. 17, pp. 129-33. Pub. Amer. Econ. Ass'n, 3rd Annual Meeting, Sect. 4, pp. 1-121. Econ. Studies, Nos. 4 and 5, pp. 255-388. Econ. J., vol. 8, pp. 173-82, 325-32; vol. 17, pp. 417-32. Forum, vol. 19, pp. 48-56, 521-31, 707-22. Fortn., vol. 41, pp. 513-20. Harp. W., vol. 53, p. 10. Independent, vol. 67, pp. 178-82, 969-71, 1497-1501. J. of Pol. Econ., vol. 3, pp. 255-88; vol. 15, pp. 421-34; vol. 18, pp. 610-27. 19th Century, vol. 16, pp. 56-67. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 158, pp. 1-7; vol. 182, pp. 824-8; vol. 190, pp. 615-27. Nation, vol. 9, pp. 452-3; vol. 71, p. 197; vol. 87, p. 593. Outlook, vol. 49, pp. 109, 215, 312; vol. 82, p. 883; vol. 94, pp. 552-3. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 8, pp. 220-51; vol. 9, pp. 618-48; vol. 10, pp. 221-47; vol. 16, pp. 701-11; vol. 17, pp. 147-8; vol. 25, pp. 193-219. Q. J. of Econ., vol. 6, pp. 207-25; vol. 13, pp. 445-52; vol. 20, pp. 287-300. Rev. of R's, vol. 33, pp. 736-7. Spectator, vol. 95, pp. 246-7. Survey, vol. 23, pp. 510-8. Westm. Rev., vol. 77, pp. 50-69; vol. 144, pp. 41-8; vol. 165, pp. 124-31.

Negative Arguments.

I. While the income tax has been used in other countries with greater or less success, it has never been tried and could not be successfully administered in a nation with a dual form of government. It demands a tax machinery controlled and operated by the central government.

II. The income tax is so easily evaded that those who are expected to pay it would dodge it or shift the burden through a raise in prices of the commodity they controlled.

III. The administration of the income tax would involve so much machinery and so many men to operate it that it would be unwieldy and expensive in the extreme.

IV. In the only experience our nation has ever had with the income tax (the Civil War experience) it proved a grievous failure, and fell off in its returns very rapidly as soon as the war was over.

Negative References.

Note. The following books are the best for obtaining a general knowledge of the subject: K. K. Kenner, *Income Taxation*. Seligman, *Income Tax*,

Progressive Taxation. Bliss, *Essays of Social Reform.* Bullock, *Silent Readings in Pub. Finance.* Phelps, *Debaters' Handbook, Income Tax.* C. F. Bastable, *Public Finance.* Ann. of Amer. Acad., vol. 4, pp. 557-89; vol. 30, pp. 82-106. Am. Law. Rev., vol. 29, pp. 847-56. Arena, vol. 35, p. 213. Blackwood's Mag., vol. 178, pp. 279-84. Contemp. Rev., vol. 93, pp. 191-206. Cong. Record, 1893-4, 1894-5. Econ. Journal, vol. 5, pp. 527-31; vol. 8, pp. 325-32; vol. 17, pp. 105-70. Forum, vol. 17, pp. 1-14. Fortn. Rev., vol. 87, pp. 87-97. Harper's Wk., vol. 52, p. 32. Independent, vol. 67, pp. 1-2, 1492-1501. J. of Pol. Econ., vol. 3, pp. 311-37; vol. 4, pp. 37-53. Moody's Mag., vol. 3, pp. 331-3. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 160, pp. 601-8, 589-60; vol. 182, pp. 801-28; vol. 190, pp. 231-40. Nation, vol. 26, p. 162; vol. 50, pp. 24-5; vol. 57, pp. 404-5; vol. 58, pp. 133-4; vol. 60, p. 272; vol. 88, p. 319; vol. 89, p. 4. Outlook, vol. 93, pp. 602-3; vol. 95, pp. 45-50. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 3, pp. 1-16; vol. 4, pp. 37-65. General Econ., vol. 23, pp. 296-306; vol. 26, pp. 331-2. Westm. Rev., vol. 165, pp. 22-30; vol. 166, pp. 115-7.

QUESTION XC.

Resolved, That the Federal Government should levy a progressive inheritance tax.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. Great fortunes, when not obtained through the initiative of the possessor, are a detriment to national ideals. The inheritance tax only strikes at those who have not earned these fortunes.

II. There could not be conceived a system of taxation more in harmony with the theory of ability to pay, for only those with money are taxed, and they on a progressive scale.

III. The Federal government alone can collect this tax, for the state laws are not uniform, and by moving from one state to another the tax could be avoided.

IV. By means of a high progressive inheritance tax sufficient revenue could be obtained without increasing the burdens of the consumer.

Affirmative References.

Max West, *Inheritance Tax*. Pub. of Amer. Econ. Ass'n, vol. 9, Nos. 1 and 2. Columbia College Studies in Economic and Public Law, No. 2. Q. J. of Econ., vol. 15, p. 292; vol. 18, p. 529; vol. 19, p. 288. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 160, pp. 95-6; vol. 182, p. 824. Forum, vol. 23, p. 257. Reader, vol. 11, pp. 151-8. Albany Law Journal, vol. 57, pp. 294-7.

Negative Arguments.

I. It is not the size of the fortune which is a menace to society, but its use; consequently a great evil may be very lightly taxed and something which is not an evil at all may escape taxation.

II. The possibility of amassing great wealth is what brings to America the progressive people of all nations. To discourage this thrift would be to impede the nation's progress.

III. An inheritance tax could be easily evaded. The possessor could sell for a mere pittance his total fortune when he saw he was declining in health.

IV. The revenue derived from such a tax would be so small as to mean nothing in helping to carry on the government.

Negative References.

Thos. G. Sherman, *National Taxation*, pp. 45-8.
Banker's Mag., vol. 73, p. 27. Nation, vol. 64, p. 333.
Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 8, pp. 220-51, 427. Moody's Mag.,
vol. 3, pp. 331-3. 19th Century, vol. 66, pp. 7-17. Spec-
tator, vol. 96, p. 604. Amer. Law Rev., vol. 40, pp.
711-20. Proceedings of the 27th Annual Session, Ohio
State Bar Ass'n, pp. 138-57. Banker's Mag., vol. 73,
pp. 27-34. Outlook, vol. 83, pp. 150-1.

QUESTION XCI.

Resolved, That the Torrens system of land-title registration should be adopted throughout the United States.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. This plan will furnish a better system of conveyancing than we now have, and by granting indefeasibility of title will give a land owner absolute security.

II. The plan will result in greater certainty and simplification in land titles.

III. Under this plan transfers can be made and titles registered quickly and with a minimum cost to the public and to the individual.

IV. By this plan real estate will be changed from a slow to a quick asset, and will be as available as bonds as a basis on which to secure credit.

Affirmative References.

Harvard Law Rev., vol. 4, p. 278; vol. 6, pp. 302,

311, 369; vol. 7, p. 24. Amer. Law Rev., vol. 33, p. 42; vol. 35, p. 727. Outlook, vol. 61, p. 392; vol. 64, p. 378; vol. 74, p. 153. Forum, vol. 33, p. 310. Century, vol. 21, p. 586. Spectator, vol. 55, p. 1024.

Negative Arguments.

I. The Torrens System is cumbersome because of the multiplicity of instruments and records.

II. If this plan were adopted, trusts and equitable rights would be defeated by the certificate of title, for the record would show nothing of such matters.

III. The adoption of this plan would burden the public with a complex system of registration, and the expense thereof could only be met by an increase in the rate of taxation.

IV. This system in its initial recording would uncover so many complexities in America that it would be impossible of operation because we have so many different kinds of registrations which would have to be changed.

Negative References.

Harvard Law Rev., vol. 6, p. 410; vol. 10, p. 299; vol. 12, p. 26. Amer. Law Rev., vol. 25, p. 755; vol.

28, p. 196; vol. 31, p. 254. *Spectator*, vol. 55, p. 1024. *Westm. Rev.*, vol. 126, p. 76. *Law Q.*, vol. 14, p. 327. *Note*. For additional see: Index to Harvard Law Review under recording and registry laws; Bibliography in *American Law Review*, vol. 28, p. 197; Bibliography on Land, *Arena*, vol. 16, p. 380.

QUESTION XCII.

Resolved, That railways should be allowed to enter into pools and rate agreements under supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. Preferential rates which result in the concentration of the commerce of the country in a few hands can be avoided by permitting pools and rate agreements.

II. Reasonable and stable rates will be sustained and secured if pools and rate agreements are allowed.

III. The shipper who has no choice of routes will be protected against unjust discrimination if pool and rate agreements are entered into.

IV. Pools and rate agreements will give the railroads a practical defense against disastrous rate-cutting.

Affirmative References.

Johnson, *American Railway Transportation*, Chaps. 15, 16 and 17. *Ann. Amer. Acad.*, vol. 8, p. 230. *Report of Industrial Commission*, p. 20. *Outlook*, vol. 63, p. 943. *Forum*, vol. 27, p. 223; vol. 33, p. 143. *No. Amer. Rev.*, vol. 167, p. 543; vol. 168, p. 62. *Columbia Law Rev.*, vol. 11, p. 532. *Century Law Jour.*, vol. 73, p. 425. *English Mag.*, vol. 42, p. 488.

Negative Arguments.

I. If pools and rate agreements are permitted, the railways will be given absolute control of the transportation, commerce, and wealth of the country.

II. Pools and rate agreements are opposed to the principles of the common law in that a few magnates can dictate prices which must be paid by all people.

III. Monopoly will be substituted for competition if pools and rate agreements are allowed, and such a step would result either in absolute government control by the Commission or it would be disastrous to the shipper.

IV. The lessening of competition will prevent the growth of the railway industry, for competition is necessary to the development of a commercial enterprise.

Negative References.

Note. A general discussion of this question will be found in the following books: *American Railway Transportation*, Johnson; *Interstate Transportation*, Barnes; *Railway Transportation*, Hadley; *Railway Co-operation*, Langstroth and Stiltz. Report of Industrial Commission, p. 20. United States Supreme Court Reporter, vol. 17, p. 540. Forum, vol. 24, p. 92; vol. 25, p. 129; vol. 27, p. 551. Outlook, vol. 99, p. 840. Amer. Econ. Rev., vol. 1, p. 766.

QUESTION XCIII.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States should be so amended as to allow Congress to propose amendments and a majority of all the State Legislatures to ratify the same.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The amending of the Constitution was made extremely difficult because at the time it was adopted it was recognized that the states, which had always had supreme authority, needed something very rigid and binding to hold them together.

II. The rapid advance in governmental affairs in recent years makes it highly desirable that we have a means of keeping the Constitution in harmony with this advance. Under the present method we cannot do this.

III. With the coming of the initiative, referendum and recall, it is recognized that the people have a right to make the laws. The Constitution is no exception.

IV. Under the present method it is so difficult to amend the Constitution that a very small minority can stop progressive legislation. It should be so that at least a majority of the people could control.

Affirmative References.

Tucker, Constitution of the United States, vol. 2, pp. 667-692. James Bryce, *American Commonwealth*, pp. 254-9. Meyer, *Nominating Systems*. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 104, p. 652. Forum, vol. 9, p. 266. Living Age, vol. 28, p. 190.

Negative Arguments.

I. The Constitution was made difficult to amend because it was recognized that there should be some instrument to keep temporary public opinion from controlling.

II. The fact that we have already passed fifteen amendments is proof that it can be amended when it is really needed.

III. The Constitution does not need to be made more flexible, for by construction and interpretation it can be made to meet all needs.

IV. It would be a grave mistake to allow Congress to propose amendments at will, for it is recognized that nine-tenths of the work

Congress does now is along lines which never benefit any one. It would be the same way with amendments. Every session would bring a number of useless amendments to be submitted.

Negative References.

Townsend, *Analysis of Civil Government*, pp. 31-33, 202-3. Alexander Hamilton, *The Constitution*. Lowe, *Government and Parties in Continental Europe*, vol. 2, pp. 238-300. James Madison, *Papers*, vol. II. Alexander Hamilton, in the *Federalist*, pp. 544-55. *American Law Rev.*, vol. 26, p. 688.

QUESTION XCIV.

Resolved, That all interstate corporations should be required to take out national charters.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. Our present method of allowing interstate corporations to operate under state charters allows the corporations too great a chance of evading the law. The states cannot extend their jurisdiction over the whole country.

II. A corporation doing interstate business must necessarily find different laws governing business and commerce in the different states. Thus it is governed and hemmed in by legal restrictions rather than operated according to economic law.

III. A Federal requirement would place all corporations on an equal basis of competition. At the present time those chartered under the laws of a state which has few restrictions have the better of the competition.

IV. The compulsory Federal charter would eliminate the lax laws of many states occasioned by bidding for these great corporations.

Affirmative References.

Ann. Amer. Acad., vol. 26, pp. 665-80. Atlantic Mo., vol. 100, pp. 530-6. Nation, vol. 80, p. 4; vol. 81, pp. 252-3; vol. 89, pp. 264-5. Independent, vol. 61, pp. 839-40. Outlook, vol. 81, pp. 1046-7; vol. 94, pp. 98-9. World's Work, vol. 9, pp. 5779-80; vol. 19, pp. 12730, 12755. Rev. of R's, vol. 32, p. 746; vol. 41, pp. 270-2.

Negative Arguments.

I. The enacting of a Federal Charter law would force a recapitalization and practically a reorganization of ninety percent of the corporations of the country.

II. The inauguration of such a policy would seriously upset the taxation system of the separate states under whose laws the corporations are organized.

III. A system of this kind is another movement towards centralized government, which is not desirable in America.

IV. The remedy lies in leaving the interstate corporation affairs in the hands of the Inter-

state Commerce Commission and extending its powers and jurisdiction.

Negative References.

Ann. Amer. Acad., vol. 26, pp. 665-80; vol. 32, pp. 235-9. Atlantic Mo., vol. 100, pp. 530-6. Nation, vol. 81, pp. 252-3; vol. 89, pp. 264-5. Outlook, vol. 81, p. 900; vol. 82, pp. 96, 873-4. World's W., vol. 9, pp. 5779-80; vol. 19, pp. 12730-8.

QUESTION XCV.

Resolved, That the optional initiative and referendum should be adopted by the several states.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. Under the system of representative legislation it is impossible for citizens to voice their sentiments with any degree of satisfaction, for they vote for a single man and that man takes part in the passage of many measures.

II. Under the optional initiative and referendum this delegated power is retained, but the citizen has, in addition to electing his representative as legislator, the opportunity to make suggestions and ratifications concerning measures or bills.

III. The passage of bills by the log-rolling method would be eliminated under the initiative and referendum, because a citizen would vote for a bill on the merit of the bill and not because he expected a return favor.

IV. Bribing and the like would be reduced to a minimum under direct legislation, for it would be a hopeless undertaking to try to bribe the whole body of citizens.

Affirmative References.

Hermen Lieb, *Initiative and Referendum*. Frank Parsons, *The City for the People; Referendum in New Zealand*. W. D. McCracken, *Swiss Solutions of American Problems*. Jonathan Bourne, Speeches in the United States Senate, May 5, 1910. Geo. E. Chamberlain, Speech in United States Senate, April 20, 1911. House Documents, No. 1, pp. 482-94. Senate Documents, No. 603, in serial No. 615; Document No. 529, in serial No. 5266. *Arena*, vol. 18, pp. 613-4; vol. 24, p. 47; vol. 25, p. 317; vol. 28, p. 119; vol. 30, p. 96; vol. 31, p. 561; vol. 33, p. 267; vol. 34, pp. 142, 234; vol. 35, pp. 46, 507, 523, 600; vol. 36, pp. 45, 186; vol. 38, p. 315; vol. 39, pp. 131, 643; vol. 40, pp. 142, 245, 283. *Hampton Mag.*, vol. 26, p. 459. *Independent*, vol. 54, pp. 429, 2789; vol. 64, p. 595; vol. 66, p. 421; vol. 68, p. 1374; vol. 71, p. 606. *McClure's Mag.*, vol. 37, pp. 234, 435. *No. Amer. Rev.*, vol. 169, p. 174; vol. 177, p. 78; vol. 185, p. 169. *19th Century*, vol. 69, p. 21.

Negative Arguments.

I. The initiation of intelligent legislation to any extent by the common citizen is an impos-

sibility. He does not understand the science of law-making, and he has not the time to study the many measures to be considered.

II. The general policy of permitting so small a per cent of the voters to petition for legislation makes possible not only minority but dangerous destructive legislation.

III. By the use of the referendum many bills formed by far-seeing and wise statesmen may be defeated because the common citizen has neither the wisdom nor the spirit of progress to ratify them.

IV. The machinery for conducting legislation by direct initiative and referendum is both cumbersome and expensive.

Negative References.

A. L. Lowell, *Government and Parties in Continental Europe*, vol. II, pp. 238-300. W. H. Taft, *Objections to the Referendum*, Address at Columbus, Ohio, August 20, 1907. Civic Federation of Chicago, *Speeches in Opposition*, Bulletin No. 3. Speech of Senator Sutherland of Utah, Cong. Record of July 11, 1911. *Arena*, vol. 24, p. 47; vol. 28, p. 119; vol. 31, p. 153; vol. 38, pp. 71, 79. *Amer. J. of Soc.*, vol. 10, p. 713. *Atlantic Mo.*, vol. 97, p. 792. *Independent*, vol. 62, p. 1407. *No. Amer. Rev.*, vol. 185, p. 202; vol

190, p. 222. Rev. of R's, vol. 22, p. 224. *Note* general references: Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 23, p. 577. Independent, vol. 69, p. 734. Outlook, vol. 50, pp. 135, 151; vol. 96, p. 321. Atlantic Mo., vol. 108, p. 454. Chaut., vol. 62, p. 148. Nation, vol. 92, pp. 184, 521. Bulletin No. 186, University of Texas, Dep't of Extension.

QUESTION XCVI.

Resolved, That the privilege of the people to recall their judges should be generally adopted in the United States.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The recall of judges is logically and rightfully a part of the movement toward a more thorough-going government by the people, of which the initiative and referendum were the first steps.

II. By use of the recall we would be enabled to eliminate the more subtle faults of the judiciary as we cannot now do by the impeachment process, for impeachment demands absolute and concrete charges.

III. The very knowledge that it was within the power of the people to recall their judges would tend to restore the waning confidence in the judiciary.

IV. The purpose of the recall is not to impair the independence of the judiciary but to

make it possible to remove the corrupt judge who is a shame to his own profession. The honest judge will be strengthened in his position. The only ground upon which an absolute independence has any right to stand would be the idea of divine rights, and we do not believe the negative care to advocate that.

Affirmative References.

D. F. Wilcox, *Government by All the People*. T. J. Walsh, Speech in House of Representatives, August 18, 1911. 62nd Congress, 1st Session, Document No. 100. Senate Speeches by Jonathan Bourne, Everybody's for March, April, May, 1912. *Arena*, vol. 28, p. 470; vol. 33, pp. 50-1; vol. 36, pp. 45-6; vol. 41, pp. 494-5. *Independent*, vol. 70, pp. 1075-6. *Outlook*, vol. 78, p. 472; vol. 89, pp. 831-2; vol. 91, pp. 757-8; vol. 99, p. 95.

Negative Arguments.

I. The one thing for which the American judiciary stands is its independence of politics. The recall would require that the judge must cater to public opinion.

II. The judge's sole duty is to administer the law. An appeal from his decision to the higher courts forces correct administration. No judge likes to have his decisions reversed.

III. A judge, of all men, is supposed to be above emotional appeal, but to make him subject to recall would practically mean that the appeal of the populace would influence his decisions.

IV. In many states the State Legislatures have the power to depose the judges. This gives opportunity for the people to act through their representatives and at the same time removes the trial from the influence of popular clamor.

Negative References.

M. A. Shaffner, *The Recall*. Outlook, vol. 98, p. 852-3. Independent, vol. 70, p. 1135; vol. 71, p. 384-5. Century, vol. 82, pp. 624-5. *Note.* The following miscellaneous references will be suggestive for either side: Outlook, vol. 97, pp. 295, 375, 947; vol. 98, pp. 378, 912. McClure's, vol. 37, pp. 647-63. Atlantic Mo., vol. 108, pp. 461-5. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 193, pp. 672-90. Conf. for City Gov't, 1906, pp. 382-7; 1908, pp. 223-46; 1909, pp. 326-33. Yale Rev., vol. 18, pp. 206-9. Chaut., vol. 64, pp. 158-9. Survey, vol. 25, p. 879. Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev., vol. 5, pp 248-9.

QUESTION XCVII.

Resolved, That the United States should establish a central bank.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The history of American panics and the annual recurrence of temporary depressions prove that we lack co-operation and unity in our banking system.

II. A further cause of panics is that the people have no faith in our banking system. A government should foster and command this confidence of the people.

III. We need a central bank of issue in order that we may centralize and consequently reduce our gold reserve and place more specie in circulation.

IV. We need a central bank to act as fiscal agent for the government both in foreign countries and with our own citizens.

Affirmative References.

White, *Money and Banking*. Sound Currency, vol. 4, No. 1, p. 23; vol. 5, No. 21, November 1, 1908. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 173, p. 854. Living Age, vol. 223, pp. 671-87. Rev. of R's, vol. 37, pp. 77-81. Outlook, vol. 64, pp. 678-9. Q. J. of Econ., vol. 11, pp. 223-47; vol. 12, pp. 12-14, 280-306. Amer. B'k'r's Mag., vol. 64, pp. 235-43; vol. 66, pp. 529-49; vol. 72, pp. 834-41; vol. 84, pp. 173-232.

Negative Arguments.

I. We have twice tried a central bank and each time it became involved in politics and failed.

II. The slow-moving wheels of government institutions and the stifling of individual initiative which would result from the establishing of such an institution are not in keeping with American progress.

III. What we need is not a centralization of powers of issue but of distribution, in order to meet local stringencies and standing needs.

IV. The solution of our banking problem lies in the adoption of some such system as the Scotch Banking System or the Old Suffolk Banking System, whereby we can have cen-

tralization of the business affairs of the bank without government control.

Negative References.

B. McAdams, Alphabet of Finance. Sat. Ev'g Post, December 28, 1907. Pol. Sci. Q., vol. 10, pp. 573-602; vol. 11, pp. 133-57. Rev. of R's, vol. 35, pp. 475-6. Rand, McNally's Banker's Mag., vol. 35, pp. 243-4. Commoner, November 29, 1907; December 13th, 1907. Proceeding of Amer. Bankers' Ass'n, 1905, p. 118. Sound Currency, vol. 8, December, 1901. Nation, vol. 86, p. 90. Ann. Amer. Acad., vol. 31, p. 361. Jour. Pol. Econ., vol. 16, pp. 212-16. Outlook, vol. 87, p. 568. Harper's W., vol. 57, p. 1797.

QUESTION XCVIII.

Resolved, That there should be established an international court having permanent jurisdiction over all international disputes.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. Only by the establishing of a court of permanent jurisdiction can we expect to have permanent peace.

II. The court at the Hague is only a conference and not a court. The difference would be that the proposed court would establish a code of international law.

III. Never in recent times has the decision of the Hague nor the decree of any of the temporary tribunals been disregarded, and there is no reason to believe that there would occur any such thing in this instance.

IV. The establishment of such an institution would make possible disarmament to a very large extent, because it would so crystallize in-

ternational policies that nations would not need to be continually on their guard.

Affirmative References.

No. Amer. Rev., vol. 169, pp. 433-47. Rev. of R's, vol. 20, pp. 560-7. Pop. Sci. Mo., vol. 36, pp. 1-2. Law Rev., vol. 38, pp. 899-907. Yale Law Jour., vol. 14, pp. 1-8. Outlook, vol. 79, pp. 21-9. Harper's W., vol. 49, pp. 268-9. World's Work, vol. 9, pp. 5928-32. 19th Century, vol. 63, pp. 166-72. Amer. Jour. Internat. Law, vol. 1, pp. 342-408; vol. 2, pp. 451-7. Independent, vol. 52, pp. 2314-18; vol. 57, pp. 1239-43; vol. 63, pp. 377-80. Cur. Lit., vol. 36, pp. 1-2. Fortnightly Rev., vol. 66, pp. 944-57. South Atlantic Q., vol. 4, pp. 123-37. Green Bag, vol. 17, pp. 98-104.

Negative Arguments.

I. There is no need for such a court. The Hague and the temporary tribunals have served to settle satisfactorily all the disputes of modern times.

II. There would be no way to choose the judges of such a court and have the unity that a court of permanent jurisdiction demands.

III. There is no way whereby international law such as is contemplated by such an institution could be maintained. Any nation of the

major class would go to war in spite of the decrees of the court.

IV. The only way we can ever hope to have international peace and have it universal is for the separate nations to continue forming treaties, as they are now doing; and it will in time be a universal policy.

Negative References.

Fortnightly Rev., vol. 65, pp. 871-80; vol. 81, pp. 843-56; vol. 82, p. 55. 19th Cent., vol. 45, pp. 689-98. Saturday Rev., vol. 87, pp. 742-3; vol. 88, pp. 156-7; vol. 104, p. 225. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 169, pp. 448-53. Harper's W., vol. 49, pp. 268-9; vol. 51, p. 635. Nation, vol. 80, p. 184; vol. 85, pp. 156, 256. Outlook, vol. 20, pp. 105-6, 1229; vol. 79, pp. 272-5, 472-5, 515-9, 622-5, 727-30; vol. 84, p. 29; vol. 86, p. 143. Independent, vol. 59, pp. 286-7; vol. 61, pp. 13, 1471. Collier's, vol. 39, pp. 13-14. Rev. of R's, vol. 36, pp. 273-4. Spectator, vol. 99, p. 472. Amer. Jour. Internat. Law., vol. 2, pp. 451-7. Public Opinion, vol. 94, p. 120.

QUESTION XCIX.

Resolved, That the time is now ripe for the disarmament of the nations.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. The policy of talking peace but practising preparation for war is a paradox, and can never accomplish anything toward peace.

II. If all the money which is spent on armaments were to be spent in the fostering of friendly relations there would be no war.

III. There is no danger of any of the great nations ever going to war and so no need of their continuing to build battle ships. If they were to disarm, all the minor nations would follow.

IV. It is just as possible in this age to rule the nations by international law as it formerly was to rule tribes by national law. It is but a step in the progress of the world, and the time is now ripe to take it.

Affirmative References.

Nation, vol. 2, p. 757; vol. 58, p. 410; vol. 84, p. 258. No. Amer. Rev., vol. 183, pp. 776-9. Contemp. Rev., vol. 50, pp. 624-38. Fortnightly Rev., vol. 80, pp. 1017-32. Collier's, vol. 40, p. 14. Economist, vol. 66, p. 365. Outlook, vol. 21, pp. 299-300. Public Opinion, vol. 93, p. 198. Statist, vol. 61, pp. 394-5, 447. Independent, vol. 64, pp. 633-5. 19th Century, vol. 63, pp. 835-51. World's Work, December, 1912.

Negative Arguments.

I. It is folly to talk of disarmament when there never was a time in history with more wars in prospect than at the present.

II. Total disarmament would lead back into the old days when pirates controlled the seas and there was no law of commerce.

III. The only way ever to obtain universal peace is by maintaining armaments, and each nation watching the other.

IV. Even if such a thing as the reign of international law were possible, there would yet need to be a police force, and no one nation would trust completely any other.

Negative References.

Spectator, vol. 97, pp. 161-2. Westm. Rev., vol. 166,

pp. 258-64; 492-7. 19th Century, vol. 60, pp. 728-44. Harper's W., vol. 51, pp. 300, 1060. National Rev., vol. 49, pp. 177-80. Collier's, vol. 39, pp. 13-14. Reader, vol. 10, pp. 339-43. Saturday Rev., vol. 104, pp. 225-6. Outlook, vol. 22, pp. 139-42. Fortnightly Rev., vol. 84, pp. 614-30. Nation, vol. 84, p. 258. Independent, vol. 58, pp. 80-1. World To-day, vol. 15, pp. 1136-8.

QUESTION C.

Resolved, That a business manager in city government, along the lines of the Dayton, Ohio, city charter, is the most desirable plan of municipal administration.

Affirmative Arguments.

I. It creates a single-headed administrative establishment instead of divided administrative powers. Such a system makes for harmony in the work of the various municipal departments, and assures expertness at the point where it is most needed, namely, at the head.

II. It assures comparative permanence in the office of the chief executive, in lieu of a constantly changing official, who is practically unacquainted with his duties.

III. The city manager plan, while giving single-headed administration, abolishes the one-man power seen in the old mayor-and-council plan, for the commission can at all times correct the personal whims or prejudices of the executive.

IV. By providing the services of one well-paid manager instead of three or five paid com-

missioners, it makes possible economy in salaries and over-head expenses.

Affirmative References.

National Municipal Review, January, 1914, "The Coming of the City Manager Plan", p. 44 (Very important treatise as it presents the recommendations of the National Municipal League's Committee on Commission Government); "Defects in the Dayton Charter", H. G. James, p. 95, The Quarterly, October, 1913, "The City Manager Plan"; Municipal Journal and Engineer, Aug. 21, 1913, "Dayton's New Government"; National Municipal Review, "The Theory of the New Controlled Executive Plan", R. S. Childs (Jan., 1913); "The City Manager Plan" by L. D. Upson (October, 1913); the Outlook, "The City Manager Plan", August 23, 1913; The Public, "The Municipal Business Manager," June 27, 1913; World's Work, "Progress of Simplified Municipal Government", June, 1913; Monroe's Government of European Cities (a very high authority); "Model Charter for Texas Cities", C. S. Potts and H. G. James, University of Texas. (The most thorough explanation of the plan that can be found); The Charter of Dayton, Ohio.

Negative Arguments.

I. The Commission form of government, along the lines of the Des Moines Charter, is a more practicable and desirable plan than the city manager plan.

II. Greater unity in city government, urged by supporters of the city manager plan, can best be secured by giving the mayor more power than the other commissioners, thus placing him in the position to properly co-ordinate the activities of all departments and to compel, if necessary, unity of action.

III. The commission plan, modified in the manner suggested, does not contain the undesirable feature of election by wards, which is part and parcel of the city manager plan.

IV. The commission form of government, along the lines of the Des Moines Charter, has been thoroughly tried, and found, in every instance, to be easy of administration, efficient and wholly desirable; whereas the city manager plan, which originated in Germany, is new and untried, besides being foreign to our ideas of municipal government.

Negative References.

Municipal Review, January, 1914, "Minority Report of the National Municipal League's Committee on Commission Government". Monroe's Government of European Cities (explaining English, French, and German methods of municipal government). Charter of the City of Des Moines. Report of the Greater Des Moines Committee. Dr. Ernest S. Bradford, Commission Government in American Cities. Mr. John J. Hamilton, Dethronement of the City Boss.

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